THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Vol. VI—No. 294. PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 17, 1827. Terms, $3 in advance.

Published by ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, No. 53 Market street, four doors below Second street, North side—where SUBSCRIPTIONS are received, and also at No. 115 Chesnut street, opposite the Post-Office.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

MOONLIGHT.

Silent and sweet the moonbeam shone,
Enlightening all the sleeping sea,
Its silvery waves were floating on,
Bright as their summer's rest could be.
On coast and cliff the moonlight fell,
On bush and brake and shadowy dell;
Beauteous as slumbering infancy,
Ere care has marr'd what else would be,
Repose as sweet as ever fell,
Around the spot where angels dwell.
There is no scene so sweetly mild,
So calmly pure as moonlight hour;
O'er which the spirit of peace has spilled,
Pleased with her own delightful power.
Eve has no mantle more sweet than the mist,
Hung o'er her by moonlight—no time more dear,
Than the beautiful night which the moon has kissed,
Fairer than day in his bright career.
O! one hour of moonlight, so calm, so clear,
So heavenly still, so sweet, so pure,
Robb'd in its beauty, is worth a year
Of common time, so dark and drear,
That offers no beauty to charm or allure.
If ever the spirit of love may descend,
Deputed to bless and cheer our race,
Earth has no moment of time to lend,
Equal to that when the moon's bright face,
Has shed that smile over land and sea,
That beats to the heart—TRANQUILITY. T.

THE ALBUM.

How pure does the page of an Album appear!
How snow-white and spotless its leaf!
When untouch'd by the pen, it emblems the tear
That sympathy gives for relief.

Still purer it is, when the pen of true love
Has added effusions more rare;
Like affection that swells the breast of the dove—
Its always enhanc'd when they're near.

The heart is an Album, much purer than all,
When untinct'd by vanity's pride—
Yet purest of all, is this Album when full
Of marks of religion beside. AMANDA.

WHERE SHINES THE SUN, &c.

(A QUESTION.)

Where shines the sun—when darkness spreads
Her sable garb o'er earth and sea,
When useless orbs a pale light sheds
To show the deep obscurity?

Where shines that orb, celestial bright,
Whose fair effulgence wakes the earth,
From the drear dreams of gloomy night,
And nations hail its dawning birth?

Where rides that car whose rapid wheels
Whirls thro' immensity's wide space,
Where beams her rays when earth conceals
Her fair majestic heavenly face?

Where shines the sun when silence reigns,
And rests upon night's sable gloom?
Where shines the sun, when o'er these plains
Pervades the darkness of the tomb?

SYLVAN.

MESSRS. EDITORS—

The annexed stanzas would most probably have never met your eyes, but for the repeated and earnest solicitations of friends, who, perhaps, viewed too favourably the almost unpremeditated effusions of a young girl. They were written at a time when the unfortunate Bard, to whom they are addressed, was struggling under a load of misfortunes.

TO THE BOSTON BARD.

Hail lovely Bard, thy plaintive numbers
Have woke this slumbering lyre in mine;
Oh, peaceful be thy sinking slumbers,
And soft as evening's sweet decline.

May brighter prospects yet befriend thee,
May hope diffuse a cheering ray,
May peace and happiness attend thee,
And soothe thy last, thy setting day.

Hail lovely minstrel whose soft strains
Have often sooth'd my aching breast,
When deep oppress'd with grief and pain,
And hushed my sorrows into rest.

Long may thy lyre, thou child of sorrow!
Sweep its sweet chords so dear to me,
And from the future, comfort borrow,
To chill the ills of poverty.

Bucks County, 2d mo. 1826. MARY.

LINES.

Written on beholding an infant Cousin.
Inscribed to Mrs. R. P.

Sweet Cherub—around thee is beaming
The innocent beauty of Heav'n;
From thy red lips and blue eyes is streaming
The light that to angels is given.

No sin has yet sullied thy bosom,
No shadows yet clouded thy mind,
But thou art an elegant blossom,
Untainted by winter or wind!

Oh! may'st thou sweet child be forever
As pure and as lovely as now,
May no worldly vanities never
That innocent glow from thy brow.

But when woman's years thou shalt number,
May virtue and beauty be thine,
That the thoughts of eternity's slumber,
May *not* cause thee in sorrow to pine. ✦ ✦ B.

RESPONSE

To the "Greek Woman's appeal to the ladies of America"—by Hemansky."

Oh! yes, the hearts of females feel,
Commiserate the Grecian's woe;
In Maiden's eye the tear will steal—
No matron checks the flow.

We take a retrospective glance
Of ages dark, and long gone by;
While she was mate—*she* dar'd advance,
And raise her temples high.

She first explored with learning's eye
The then *unshrouded* nature's book;
No summit for her glance too high,
No obstacle would brook.

Her sons were bold and brave in war,
And in each noblest statesman's breast
The flame of honour burn'd—ofar
She dazzled, and was blest.

Admiring thousands throng'd to praise,
And catch a ray of learning's light;
Which then was like a meteor blaze
Amid the murky night.

But now!—oh, sad reverse we see
A savage nation trample down,
And strive to crush the brave and free—
Shall they their wishes crown?

Shall they whose bright meridian blaze
Once dazzled all the world beside,
In chains, and hardships end their days,
With murderous abide?

Shall they who first in freedom's cause,
Brought learning from her hidden cell,
And gave to happy thousands, laws,
With savage monsters dwell?

No! ev'ry son of freedom's soil,
That spurns oppression's iron hand,
Will feel his angry passions boil,
Extend compassion's hand.

Oh! ye have not appealed in vain!
Descendants of a noble race!
"Shame may you never while the chain
That binds you in disgrace."

Flows from each honest freeman's heart—
All eagerly their mite extend—
No sect but what bewails your smart,
And calls itself your friend.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1827. CIREX.

THE LADIES FRIEND.

No. VIII.

HARMONY IN FAMILIES.

Impartiality tends greatly to promote harmony in families. Hence the necessity of parents not manifesting any partiality to one or more of their children. In the favored child, it lays the foundation for pride and self-importance, and in the neglected one, it raises indignation if not hatred; whatever may be the motives assigned for partiality, parents must answer to the Judge of all the earth, for the sorrows and evil it produces.

Harmony in a family will be greatly interrupted, should the father and mother pursue different systems in the management of their children. It is, therefore, necessary that they adopt a similar plan, otherwise one or the other of them, and perhaps both, will lose the esteem of their children; obedience to each is not to be expected, or the probability is, that bad habits, and incoherent principles will be established.

In order to promote love and harmony among children, one should not be allowed to domineer over and tease the other. Nor ought one to be praised at the expense of another. No envious comparison must be drawn. Children should not be allowed to scoff at one who happens to be an offender. This practice destroys affection, and gives rise to resentment and retaliation. They should be taught to feel for one another when in disgrace, and not be prohibited from interceding.

FEMALE PRESENCE OF MIND.

Count Segur, in his recently published "Memoirs and recollections," relates the following anecdote of the princess Lubomirska:—"She was once in her sledge, riding under the immense canopy of a sombre forest, when, at the turn of a narrow path, she came unexpectedly within a few steps of a bear rendered furious by hunger. At the approach of the wild animal, the horse made a leap, and overturned the sledge. The bear advanced; the princess's attendant rushed forwards to save her, and placed himself between her and the terrible animal; he attacked it, but his sabre broke. An unequal contest took place, but the bear soon caught the Pole in his paws. Without becoming *terrified*, the princess instantly took *hold* of two pistols that had *fallen* out of the sledge, came behind the terrible animal, discharged two shots into his ear, and stretched him dead at her feet."

FEMALE AUTHORS.

In the notes of Blackwood's Magazine the Ettrick Shepherd pronounces the following beautiful eulogium upon female authors:—

"Oh, Sirs! what a glorious galaxy of female genius and virtue have we to gaze on with admiration, pure and unreproved in our native hemisphere. There—that star is the large and lustrous star o' Joanna Baillie; and there the star o' Hamilton—and Edgeworth—and Grant—and Austen—and Tighe—and Milford—and Heman's! beautiful and beloved in all the relations of Christian life, these are the women, Mr. North, maids, wives, or widows, whom the religious spirit of the protestant land will venerate as long as the holy fires of a pure faith burn upon their altars.—These are the ladies, Mr. Tickler, and thank God we have many like them, although less conspicuous, who, to guard from insult of look or whisper, or touch, what man, English, Scotch, or Irish, but would bear his breast to death? And why? Because the union o' genius and virtue, and religion, and morality, and gentleness, and purity, is a soul uplifting sight, and ratifies the great bond of nature by which we are made heirs of the immortal sky."

SPANISH LADIES.

The dress of the Spanish lady, is remarkably elegant, and generally adorns a very perfect shape. Black is the universal color, and the robe is most tastefully worked and vandyked. A mantilla, or veil of black silk or lace, and sometimes white lace, is thrown over the head, and leaving the face uncovered, falls gracefully over the head and shoulders, and is confined at the waist by the arms of the wearer. They are both expensive and particular in dressing their feet with neatness, and their little shoes fit closely. The large black eye, the dark expressive glance, the soft blood-tinged olive of the glowing complexion, make the unwilling Englishman confess the majesty of Spanish beauty, and he feels that tho' the soft blue eye, and delicate loveliness of his own countrywomen awaken more tender feelings of interest, he would deny or dispute, in vain, the commanding superiority of these dark-eyed and fine-formed damsels.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ON IMPROVEMENT.

When we look back on the scenes of ignorance and barbarity which are past, we cannot but feel a glow of gratitude for being born in these enlightened regions of light and liberty. We have here the pages of knowledge and instruction open to every one who is willing to receive them; how much more are we blessed than those of other countries, who are groaning under the yokes of ignorance and superstition, and who have not the light of instruction to lead them in a proper course. In what manner should we improve such privileges. Let us for a moment look at France under the tyranny of Robespierre, and at Spain under the inquisition, and reflect how many useful members of the community have been hurried to an untimely grave; and had they been favoured as we have, how would they have improved their blessings? they would have been ornaments to their country, and have shown to posterity, the benefits arising from well informed minds. It is by the improvements of a country that the mighty mass is to be formed, that its bright prospects are to be adorned with becoming refinements, its own feelings interspersed to its own children, to other regions, and the after ages. Meantime, years are passing away and gathering instruction in their course. The human mind without education is like marble in the quarry, which wants the hand of the Sculptor to bring it to perfection; without it we would be no better than the unlettered savage who sees no further than the woods and lawns on which he hunts. Alas! how many in the high classes of society, are so debased by the fashions and fopperies of a degenerate age, that they live and die like fools. Beauty, wit, and external appearances may fade, but the improvement of the mind will last when all those vain ideas are gone. The peaceful hermit in his humble cell, with his mind well stored with useful and instructive knowledge, is happier far than the haughty prince who wields a sceptre. The High School which has lately been established in our city will enlarge the capacities of our Mechanics, and place them on an equality with the first scholars of this eventful age. And should it not meet with success? most undoubtedly it should. Every American who is a lover of his country should encourage it; every one who is friendly to the cause of civilization should encourage it! for behold the rapid progress they have made; compare their productions a few years past with those of the present, and see to what a state they are advancing. In a short time there will be no want of traversing Europe's climes, or Asia's plains, for we will have that within ourselves which will be sufficient for our use. Happy, thrice happy, will we be when that period arrives, for the glory of a nation consists in their manufactures and internal improvement. Speed! Speed your wings, O mighty time, and bear us to that bourn. C.—M.——W.

POLITENESS.

The hues of the rainbow are not more varied than the character of company. I mean those collections of ladies and gentlemen which our good people have denominated parties. Some of them possess the fascinating talent of making time glide insensibly away. We sit by them—talk to them—listen to their beautiful conversation—and when we part are astonished to find that we have spent hours in their company.—There are others with whom we cannot be more than five minutes before we feel uneasy; we dont know what to say or do; and are either alarmed with some strange piece or rudeness, or disconcerted with a copious overflow of politeness, and when at last the interview ends, we feel like some poor fellow who has just been released from the stocks. There are a hundred different sorts of ceremony, all of which go by the name of politeness; but how few persons are there who possess that real politeness—the will and power to make all happy around them?

I remember once, my pretty reader, I was at a dinner party, where I was almost teased to death by the extreme kindness of an old lady at my right hand, who was continually heaping up my plate with all the delicacies within her reach.

"Do, my dear sir, take a little piece of this duck."

"No, I thank you ma'am."

"But now my dear sir, you don't eat at all, you must eat some more, indeed you must, it is very good for the breast."

"But ma'am—"

"Now you must not refuse—here Thomas take the gentleman's plate, and tell Mr. So and so to cut him a piece of the ham."

Upon which an aproned waiter snatched away my plate, and returned it so loaded with victuals that I had not room to eat what I really wanted, and was compelled to leave off altogether.

I once handed a plate of hot buttered muffins to a lady on the other side of the table—the plate was quite heated, and I could hardly hold it; the lady, with one of her very sweetest smiles, begged me to help myself *first*.

"Oh no, ma'am," said I.

"Oh yes, sir," said she.

"Do take one, ma'am."

"Well help Mrs. Blue first."

My hand had by this time become quite painful, and I therefore handed the plate to Mrs. Blue, who determining not to be outdone in courtesy, beseeched her antagonist to be helped first, and they were carrying the controversy to the most laudable lengths, when I found it absolutely necessary to withdraw my services, and in the attempt the plate fell—dashed into a cup of coffee—away went one muffin, and off rolled another, and one in particular bounced into the lady's bosom, upon which she managed to scream in a most bewitching manner; and to my infinite mortification declared that I had spoiled one of the most valuable gowns she ever wore.

I cannot say which burnt most, my fingers or my cheek, but be assured, gentle reader, they both pained me to a most inconvenient degree. But these are nothing to the misery I experienced the other evening, at "one of the most delightful parties" my friend had ever given; I was invited to spend the evening with him, and suspecting nothing, I went. I had thought to find one or two of his friends there with whom we could pass the evening in social chat. But what was my surprise when the servant ushered me into a room filled with people of every sex, size and description, from the fat gentleman of sixty, to the little snub-nose angel of three years old.—Oh what a disappointment was here! I am a bashful man, gentle reader, and therefore, could not but feel some awkwardness in a scene like this, and when Mrs. B. kindly introduced me to some of the ladies, I fear I went through the ceremony in a sad manner. Among many others, my conductress led me towards a tall girl with large eyes and something of a nose.—

"Miss Scratchly, sir—Mr. F."

* * * * * * *

It was with real pleasure that I turned to the more modest, and more really polite Miss Wilton. There was no affectation in her tone, as I entered into conversation with her. A few modest sensible remarks, convinced me that she was a lady, and I was almost sorry when the sound of the piano interrupted our discourse. However, I am a great lover of music, and I anticipated some pleasure from the songs, when to my utter consternation, Miss Scratchly called on me to sing. I do sing sometimes for mine own amusement, and once among some of my friends I gave 'Fill the bumper fair,' with considerable eclat; but at this moment I felt it was impossible for me to comply with her request. I said so, but it would not do.

"Oh now you must—we know you sing—so no apologies."

"But madam, I really cannot."

"I would not have thought Mr. F. could be so disobliging," said one.

"He certainly can't refuse me," said Miss Scratchly.

"Hem," said I.

"Come," continued Miss Scratchly, seating herself at the instrument, "come, I'll play.—Let's see—where's the music? Oh here it is, I know you sing 'Fill the bumper fair,' so now begin."

"What if Miss Scratchly herself should give us an air," said the kind Miss Wilton, who having seen my perplexity took that method of releasing me. "Come, Miss Scratchly will sing."

"Certainly," said Miss Scratchly.

Miss Wilton turned away her eye, as I strove to thank her with a look; and I could have kissed the hem of her garment; but Miss Scratchly commenced. "Oh say not woman's love is bought," in such a shrill tone, that I actually raised my hand to my ear, and the fair musician happening to cast her eyes on me at the moment, I was compelled to hide the object of my motion by a subterfuge, and impolite as it was, I scratched my head in a most energetic manner.

I went home quite tired, went to bed and had a strange confused dream, about a beautiful summer place, where I saw Miss Wilton, and a mighty thunder storm, and from the very top of the cloud, a huge dark body was falling on me; as it came nearer, I perceived it was Miss Scratchly's Leghorn hat, that had grown into the size of a mountain. I screamed and awoke.

THE MORALIST.

Devotion is a silent act, in which the soul divests itself of outward things, flies into heaven, and pours forth all its wants, hopes, fears, guilts or pleasures, into the bosom of an Almighty friend. True devotion requires a considerable degree of abstraction from the world;—hence many modern christians treat it as a notion; hence many modern writers have little of its function; but it glows in the scriptures, it warms us in the fathers, it burned in Austin, and many other of the persecuted martyrs who are now with God. That we hear little of it, is not wonderful. It makes no noise in the circle of the learned or the elegant; under a heap of worldly cares, we smother the lovely infant, and will not let it live. Vanity, ambition, pleasure, avarice, quench the celestial fire—and these, alas! are too much the good of mortals. Ever since the world began, writers have been anning us with shadows of this piety. Instead of giving it a soul and a substance, superstition has placed it in opinions, ceremonies, austerities, pilgrimages, and august temples or splendid imagery, which have little connexion with sentiments or spirit. Real piety looks up to God; sees, hears, in every event, in every vicissitude, in all seasons and upon all occasions—it is theory verified by experience; it is faith substantiated by mental enjoyment; it is the radiance of the Deity warming and encircling man. It is a spiritual sense gratified by sensations—without this all ceremonies are ineffectuous; books, prayers, sacraments, and meditations, are but a body without a soul—a statue without animation.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ON MEMORY.

There has been implanted in the breast of man, by his Creator, a power or faculty called memory, by means of which he is enabled to call to mind past events, and to lay up in store for future use, a knowledge of those things which come within the compass of his information. This is one of the noblest principles of man. Deprive him of this and you reduce him almost to a level with the beasts of the creation; indeed, there seems to be a kind of memory produced by objects operating on the external senses: this, however, is imperfect. But with man, memory, though sometimes excited by external causes, is more generally, an internal operation of the mind, and far more perfect than that of the inferior creation. Memory is the grand repository in which are treasured up a knowledge of the *arts* and *sciences*. If man where destitute of this faculty, it were useless to peruse the historic page. In fact, had it not been for this important power of the mind, we must forever have been deprived of those productions of human genius which now adorn our world. In vain had Newton lived, and all the philosophers and philantrophists of ancient times. Their names, which are now eulogised and handed down with veneration from age to age, had been buried in oblivion when they left the world. But it was not so designed. Man was created for a nobler end than to spend his existence in inactivity, or in doing nothing for the benefit of future ages. Memory has a residence in the human breast, and all men are conscious of her operations.—Whether she is productive of more *pleasure* or *pain* to the possessor is a question which has been disputed by some. To the virtuous man, doubtless, she is a source of ineffable delight, but to the vicious, of inexpressible grief.

The operations of memory relate to different things. Often has the widowed mother viewed in her infant child the features of the departed father, and memory, calling to mind past scenes, has caused the silent tear imperceptible to trickle down her cheek—has caused a kind of pleasing melancholy—a commingled emotion of joy and sorrow. The effect is somewhat similar when we view the portrait of a departed friend.

There is, sometimes, a sudden transition from pleasure to pain produced by the operations of memory. To illustrate this, fancy some mariners sailing on the ocean—the wind is calm—the sea unruffled—joy sits on every brow and gladness sparkles in every eye. The recollection of past joys, and the anticipation of joys to come, lights up a smile. They call to remembrance the friends whom they have left, and hope to meet them soon again. But while *memory* is thus feasting them with pleasures, behold a sad reverse. The heavens, which just now beamed forth brightness, are on a sudden veiled with sable garments—the winds, which a short time since were sleeping in repose, have awoke from their slumbers and are bursting forth with impetuosity from the cave of Æolus—the sea, which was just now smooth, and on whose surface an undulating wave was scarcely seen to move, save those gently rolling from the keel, has become boisterous and rages with madness. In vain does the pilot attempt to govern—the vessel is tossed from billow to billow—consternation and dismay has now seized every soul—death, ghastly death, stares them in the face. But where is *memory*? Is she lulled in repose? Has she no part to act in this direful scene? Ah! she is not asleep: she is vigilant at her post; she fills the soul with horror, and the principle of association, with which memory is intimately connected, brings into the mind's view, the heart-rending scene which will ensue at home on the arrival of the news of their sad fate. With all these glowing colours of distress and misery, produced by *memory*, they are swept away and buried in a watery grave.

In vain does the midnight assassin attempt to evade the *fiend*, memory; she lurks in his bosom and preys like a canker on his soul.—All nature seems in pursuit of him, and though he may be safe, memory continually operating on his spirit, causes him to dread the approach of man. Why did Alexander the Great, while in Maracanda, pass whole nights and days in tears and groans and lamentations. Why did he try to starve himself to death?—Because *memory* preyed upon his mind. He had killed Clytus his friend; him who on one occasion had saved his life, who had stood by him in danger and watched him with a father's care. Useless were the attempts of the soothsayers and philosophers to suppress his grief; such things are utterly vain when conscience is justly alarmed and memory awake.

This subject presents a strong motive why men should live a virtuous life. If memory is such a fiend to the wicked now; if she continually haunts and disturbs them; what reflections will she produce upon the mind, when they are about to bid an eternal adieu to all their sensual pleasures? She will then bring forward that long unheeded, but true and irrevocable saying: "there is no peace to the wicked." Such a scene no language can describe, no tongue can tell, no heart conceive; but to the truly pious, memory will be the harbinger of peace and joy. "When heart and flesh faint and fail them," they will remember the promise of him who said, "to him that overcometh I will give the morning star."

PR. EMONITOR.

The following account of the behaviour of a person *born blind*, upon receiving his sight at twenty years of age, by the operation of an oculist, is from the American Sentinel.

EFFECT OF SIGHT
UPON A PERSON BORN BLIND.

The operator, Dr. Grant, having observed the eyes of his patient, and convincing his relatives and friends, that it was highly probable he could remove the obstacle which prevented his sight, all his acquaintance, who had any curiosity to be present, when one of full age and understanding was to receive a new sense, assembled themselves on this occasion, but were desired to preserve profound silence in case sight was restored, in order to let the patient make his own observations without the advantage of discovering his friends by their voices. Among many others, the mother, brethren, sister, and a young lady for whom he had formed a particular attachment, were present. The operation was performed with great skill, so that sight was instantly produced.

When the patient first received the dawn of light, there appeared such an ecstacy in his action, that he seemed ready to swoon away in the surprise of joy and wonder. The surgeon stood before him with his instrument in his hands.—The patient observed him from head to foot, and then observed himself as carefully, and comparing the doctor to himself, he observed both hands were exactly alike, except the instruments, which he took for part of the doctor's hands. When he had continued in this amazement for several minutes, his mother could no longer bear the agitation of so many passions as thronged upon her, but fell upon his neck, crying out "my son, my son!" The young gentleman knew her voice, and could say no more than, "Oh me! are you my *dear mother?*" and fainted.—On his recovery, he heard the voice of his female friend, which had a surprising effect upon him. Having called hands now also to sight, and asked her what had been done to him! Whither, said he, am I carried? Is all this *about* me, the thing which I have heard so often of? *Is this seeing?* Were you always thus happy, when you were so glad to see each other? Where is Tom who used to lead me? But methinks I could now go any where without him.

He attempted to walk alone, but seemed terrified. When they saw this difficulty, they told him that, till he became better acquainted with his being, he must let the servant still lead him. The boy being presented to him, he was asked what sort of a creature he took him to be before he had seen him? He answered, "he believed he was not so large as himself but that he was the same sort of a creature."

The rumor of this sudden change made all the neighbors throng to see him. As he saw the crowd gathering he asked his physician "how many in all were to be seen?" His physician replied, that it would be very proper for him to return to his late condition, and suffer his eyes to be covered for a few days, until they should receive strength, or they would lose the power of affording him that wonderful transport he was in. With much reluctance he was prevailed upon to have his eyes covered, in which condition they kept him in a dark room, till it was proper to let the organ receive its objects without any further precaution. After several days it was thought proper to unbind his head and the young lady to whom he was attached was instructed to perform this kind office, in order to endear her still more to him, by so interesting a circumstance; and that she might moderate his ecstacies, by the persuasion of a voice which had so much power over him as her's ever had. When she began to take off the bandage from his eyes, she said, "tell me in what manner that love you have always professed for me, entered into your heart, for its usual admittance is through the eyes?"

He answered, "dear Lydia, if by seeing I am no more to distinguish the step of her I love, when she approaches me, but to change the sweet and frequent pleasure for such an amazement as I experienced the little time I lately saw; or if I am to have any thing besides which may take from me the sense I have of what appeared most pleasing to me at that time, (which apparition it seems was you) pull out these eyes before they lead me to be ungrateful to you, or undo myself. I wish for them *but to see you*, pluck them from their sockets, if they are to make me forget you."

Lydia, delighted with these assurances, withdrew the bandage, and gave him light to his inexpressible joy and satisfaction.

In all his conversation with her, he manifested but very faint ideas of any thing which had not been received at the ear.

CARRIER PIGEONS.

The first mention we find made of the employment of pigeons, as letter carriers, is by Ovid, in his "Metamorphoses," who tells us that Taurosthenes, by a pigeon stained with purple gave notice of his having been victor at the Olympic games on the very same day to his father at Ægina.

When the city of Ptolemais, in Syria, was invested by the French and Venetians, and it was ready to fall into their hands, they observed a pigeon flying over them and immediately conjectured that it was discharged with letters to the garrison. On this the whole army raising a loud shout, so confounded the poor aerial post, that it fell to the ground—and on being seized a letter was found under its wings, from its Sultan, in which he assured the garrison that "he would be with them in three days with an army sufficient to raise the siege." For this letter, the besiegers substituted another to this purpose, "that the garrison must see to their own safety, for the sultan had such other affairs pressing him, it was impossible for him to come to their succour;" and with this false intelligence they let the pigeon flee on his course. The garrison deprived by this decree of all hopes of relief, immediately surrendered. The sultan appeared on the third day as promised, with a powerful army, and was not a little mortified to find the city already in the hands of the Christians.

In the east, the employment of pigeons in the conveyance of letters is still very common, particularly in Syria, Arabia, and Egypt.—Every bashaw has generally a basket full of them sent him from the grand seraglio, where they are bred, and in case of any insurrection or other emergency, he is enabled by letting loose two or more of these extraordinary messengers, to convey intelligence, to the government long before it could be possibly obtained by other means.

The diligence and speed with which these feathered messengers wing their course is extraordinary. From the instant of their liberation, their flight is directed through the clouds at an immense height, to the place of their destination. They are believed to dart onward in a straight line, and never descend except when at loss for breath, and then they are to be seen commonly, at dawn of day, lying on their backs on the ground, with their bills open, sucking with hasty avidity the dew of the morning. Of their speed, the instances related are almost incredible.

The Consul of Alexandria daily sends despatches by these means to Aleppo, in 5 hours, though couriers occupy the whole day and proceed with the utmost expedition from one town to the other.

Some years ago a gentleman sent a carrier pigeon from London, by the stage coach, to to his friend in St. Edmundsbury, together with a note, desiring that the pigeon, two days after their arrival there, might be thrown up precisely when the town clock struck nine in the morning. This was done accordingly, and the pigeon arrived in London, and flew to the Bull Inn, Bishops gate street, into the loft, and was there shown at half an hour past eleven o'clock, having flown seventy two miles in two hours and a half.

Carrier pigeons were again employed, but with better success, at the siege of Leyden, in 1675. The garrison were, by means of the information thus conveyed to them, induced to stand out, till the enemy, despairing of reducing the place, withdrew. On the siege being raised, the Prince of Orange ordered that the pigeons who had rendered such essential service, should be maintained at the public expense, and at their death they should be embalmed and preserved in the town house as a perpetual token of gratitude.

At Antwerp in 1819, one of the thirty-two pigeons belonging to that city, who had been conveyed to London, and there let loose, made the transmit back, being a distance in a direct line of one hundred and eighty miles, in six hours.

It is through the assistance of the snipeots the spot where they had brought up their young, that they are thus rendered useful to mankind.

When a young one flies very hard at home, and is come to its full strength, it is carried in a basket or otherwise about half a mile from home, and there turned out—after this it is carried a mile, two, four, eight, ten, twenty, &c. till at length it will return from the furthermost parts of the country.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

At one time during the French Revolution there was an extreme scarcity in the country, and it was necessary for several towns to apply to the government for supplies of provisions. Two deputies were appointed by the small borough of Villeneuva le-Roi, to solicit relief from the committee at Paris.—The first of these, Mr. Lombard De Langres, was stout made, tall, and fat; the other, M. de Chatenufeuillet, was a short, broad, and thick-set figure. "We arrived," says De Langres, in relating this anecdote, "at Paris, and alighted at the place where the commission was held, which was presided by Goujon, a member of the Convention, to whom we presented our petition, he looked at us for some time, and then with the greatest possible *sang froid*—'Subsistence for you, *sirs?*' said he. [It must be remarked, that at this period, the word *sir*, employed instead of that of a *citizen*, was a sentence of death.] 'Subsistence for you sirs? when men possess such rotundity of form, such well-fed persons, they do not come to Paris to cry out famine, unless they want to be arrested.' I saw myself in a moment at the foot of a guillotine. My companion and I sneaked out of his presence. The fright had such an effect upon me, as to cause a breaking out over my whole body. And as to Chatenufeuillet, who was naturally phlegmatic, he was seized while we were at the commission, with a convulsive cough, which did not leave him till he arrived at Montereau. On our return, we gave an account of our embassy. The wants of the inhabitants were so urgent, that the same post-horses which had brought us from Sens to Villeneuve took back two other deputies, the citizens Greau and Prota. Two laths or red-herring could not be more lean and shrunk than M. M. Greau and Prota—two bags of walnuts knocked against each other could not make more noise than the bones of this brace of fellow-travellers rattling against each other in the rumbling vehicle which bore them to Paris. 'Ay, ay, we will consider this matter now,' said Goujon, on beholding the meagre spare figures of the new deputies; 'here are people whose petition is written in their faces; let provisions be delivered to them instantly.'"

ALLEGORICAL.

A traveller, setting out upon a long journey, was assailed by curs, mastiffs and half grown puppies, which came out from their kennels to bark at him as he passed along. He often dismounted from his horse to drive them back with stones and sticks, into their hiding places. This operation was repeated every day, and sometimes as often as twenty times a day. The consequence was, that more than half the traveller's time was consumed in chasing these dogs and puppies. At last he was overtaken by a neighbour, who was going the same road, but who had set out a long time after him. The latter traveller was very much surprised to find the other no further on his journey, and on hearing the reason, "Alas!" said he, "is it possible that you have lost your time, and wasted your strength in this idle occupation? These same animals have beset me all along the road, but I have saved my time and my labor in taking no notice of their barkings; while you have lost yours in resenting insults which did you no harm, and in chastising dogs and puppies whose manners you can never mend."—*Niles.*

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE PRIZE POEM.

The following is the article noticed in our last as having obtained the first Premium offered for the best original Poem, to enrich the columns of the Casket, or Flowers of Literature, Wit and Sentiment.

THE SUICIDE.

Deep vale of sorrow! from life's early day
Amid thy cypress shades a sojourner,
Woes of dread name have marked my winding way,
And forc'd from feeling's fount, the burning tear;
The tear for unrequited love and truth,
For honor fall'n, the purple blush of shame,
The rending sigh o'er vanquish'd hopes of youth,
The pang of woman's pride for blasted fame,
All these are mine, and more, I may not, dorst not name.

Dark drops and bitter!—yet let no one think,
Unnerv'd her energies, and quench'd her fire,
Tamely the maddening draught shall Ella drink,
No! rather let me rouse each latent ire;
And nobly spurning the low beaten track,
The world's cold scorn, and pity of the good,
With Portia's, Arria's courage, render back,
Of being's weight the insufferable load,
A boutless gift at best—resume thy loan, my God!

The deed is done! the steel hath gleam'd on high,
The crimson tide of life is ebbing fast,
Soon shall this breast expel the final sigh,
And these quick flutt'ring pulses throb their last!
Soft in the earth this wilder'd head shall rest,
Nor dreams of ill disturb the long repose,
The drizzled turf surmount this bursting breast,
Nor Ella's heart be wrung with Ella's woes,
Prison'd from sorrow there, and safe from all her foes.

Ha! do I rave? the mist that veil'd my sight,
Life's laboring, panting breath hath swept away,
And conscience, habited in beamy light,
Opes her broad page, and points the informing ray.
Passion's loud gust is hush'd, nor longer drowns
Her awful voice, as erst 'twas wont to do;
Truth, told in thunder, my stunn'd ear confounds,
And o'erwhelms me with its weight of woe;
Where, my distracted soul, for refuge canst thou go?

Saviour of sinners! to thy wounded side,
Though long contemned, fain would my spirit flee;
Sole ark of safety, where the guilty hide
From floods of vengeance—yet no shield for me!
Too late! too late! Oh, give me back to life!
The direst path that ever mortal trod,
Its keenest sorrows, and its sharpest strife,
Its veriest ignominious scorn and load,
I could endure for aye—but not thy frown, Oh God!

"Laugh'st thou at my calamity?" I rush'd
Dreadless to meet thee at thy dreadful theme;
With every vile and untam'd passion flush'd,
I dar'd the doom, and pluck'd the vengeance down.
Dark boils the gulf of Death, that now I pass,
No change to meet but deep and deeper ill;
For, on the opening gates of during brass,
I read thy mercy-veer'd and righteous will,
"He that comes filthy here, let him be filthy still."

CORNELIA.

To the Editors of the Saturday Evening Post.

ERRORS DISCOVERED IN PHILOSOPHY.

Sirs—I observed in your paper of February 24th, a certain piece which is called Philosophical, but which I think is not very logical. The contents of the piece is as follows:—"Sound moves sixty thousand feet in a minute; when a cannon is fired, if we are distant a mile, we hear the report twenty-four seconds after we see the flash." Now it is evident, that if sound flies at the rate of 60,000 feet in flying a single mile, which is only 5000 feet, "against a strong wind blowing about 20 feet per second." Now it is also evident, that a man could run more than 20 feet per second, and what person could run fast enough to keep before a storm so that it should not gain upon him. Again, "the nearest of the stars is five thousand times more distant from us than the sun, its distance then is seventy-seven billions, four hundred millions of miles from us." Now, the distance from us to the sun has never been computed more than 95 or 6 millions of miles, and can that sum multiplied by 5000, make the enormous sum of seventy-seven billions. Now I think, that if Philosophers wish us to swallow that which we know nothing of, they should be careful and give us a more accurate statement upon that which we can reach, least their errors be discovered and their theory rejected.

C.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

DIVITIAL INVENTION.

The attention of the public is invited to the advertisement published in this paper on that subject. Several persons having expressed a wish to be better informed of the principle and operations of this invention, it is attempted to convey a familiar explanation of it, previous to some more detailed accounts of its beneficial tendency and practicable operations.

Although the main principle of this invention is very simple, it may appear perplexing when viewed in its ultimate consequences: it has, however, met the approbation of many able financiers and men of business, and when better known it may excite a deep interest; several DIVITIAL INSTITUTIONS will be organized, which, without interfering with any established inventions, may become highly beneficial to the public.

The main principle consists in dividing, and subdividing certificates of Stocks or Deposits, &c. to any fractional part whatever, or any amount of Dollars and cents, without limitation: in making them convertible and exchangeable into each other, and payable with the dividend or interest, to the holder of these Divitial Tokens; which will acquire thereby all the combined properties of Stock, Bank-Notes, and Coin, blended together, so as to offer a new circulating medium better than either. It is for the formation, or manipulation, of these new certificates or tokens, that a patent has been taken; the right of which will be ceded to those who may wish to establish offices, institutions, or companies on this plan.

Divitial Inventions may be established for the purpose of undertaking, any one of the financial or practical operations, evolving from the investments of funds, and management of investments, or savings: or they may unite and combine all the advantages and profits resulting from the following operations.

1. Saving funds, whereby savings may be put at interest of 5 or 6 per cent. without the depositers divesting themselves of their money.

2. Deposits, which instead of producing no interests will bear the above.

3. Loans of silver at 6 per cent. and of notes at 3 per cent per annum, on deposits of property, as in Lombard Banks.

4. Loans on stocks and other available property, at a premium to the borrower.

This invention, therefore, evolves a new mode of conducting financial business, extremely beneficial to the public, and adapted to any projected internal improvement, requiring joint stocks. This new mode being safe, solid, useful, easy, and practicable, and having nothing against it but its novelty and change from habitual routine, must soon become of public importance. DIVITIUS.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Messrs. Editors—

Imagined security is exceedingly dangerous, not only politically and physically, but also morally and religiously: hence the prudent caution—"Let him that thinketh he stand, take heed lest he fall;" and the experience of christians will attest the fact, that when in their own strength they think themselves the most secure from temptation, they are more likely to commit sin; the best safeguard against evil, therefore, is, frequently to examine if any danger exists, and when discovered, nip it in the bud.

The article in your last Post, signed Philopemen, "On the influence of Literature on national happiness," is interesting; but after carefully perusing it, reflection led me to consider that, however, desirable his picture of the religious, and moral state of this Country, in its exemption from scepticism and infidelity, yet it is by no means the fact, for by an abuse of our national Liberty, foreigners of acknowledged abilities (according to some of the New York papers) have not only *introduced* their pernicious principles amongst us, but openly avow them, publish them in the form of tracts, pamphlets, and newspapers: as the New Harmony Gazette, or Owen's paper, and "Correspondent," of New York, and even give *public* Lectures, &c. &c.

Whether, by anticipation of the dreadful political and moral evil which will result from these proceedings, our Legislators will, or can take cognizance of them, or not, I do not know. The religious part of the community, however, should; and if the dreadful extent of this evil even at this present time, were known, no doubt they would use every exertion to counteract their effects by branding, as suggested by a New York Editor, with infamy, the promulgators of these principles, and by exerting themselves to establish, as Mr. Carll recommends, Schools, where infants would be educated, morally and religiously.

S.

COMMUNICATION.

"What can we reason, but from what we know."
Pope.

By one of the *oldest* theories, the Earth was represented as flat and *resting on a great Tortoise*; progressively it was admitted to be globular and solid, and every part of the matter of it *resting upon the centre*. The Tortoise was never examined, nor was the centre; and, because no such examination has been made, these ideas were called theories, and so they should be; but the latter is commonly regarded as truth, by the literary, and in many cases, by the scientific; this too, is a natural course of things, and, may lead towards truth, provided we still reason from the newest facts. Are the oldest facts the best to reason from? the old theory see to be based on the oldest, and the new on the newest. JNO. CLEVES SYMMES.

Philad. March 13, 1827.

Messrs. Editors,

You will be good enough to pardon me, for offering you the scrawlings of my pen; I trust, however, that you will give them a place in a remote corner of your valuable paper.

I am a plain and queer kind of a man, accustomed to live a life which almost excludes me from hearing the news of the day, consequently I am all but a hermit. I go abroad occasionally, and hear what is going on among my neighbours:—one day last week, I learnt that there was to be seen at Mr. Peter Hinkle's slaughter house, in Spring Garden, nolessthan thirty-seven slaughtered sheep, and as fat perhaps as ever was exhibited—well, off I goes to see them, and indeed, they were truly handsome, and beautifully dressed; the sight of them all but made my eyes to laugh, for you must know I am partial to mutton. I love Arts and Sciences, Agriculture and Commerce; yes, and Manufactures too; indeed, I would give the last half cent in my pocket for the promotion of either of the above classes, and if they are not encouraged, we are not deserving the bounties we enjoy.

I learn, that the enterprising victualler, on the day of sale, and by noon too, sold every pound of this beautiful meat. AMICUS.

COMMUNICATION.

GRAPE VINES.

The following description of the two species of grapes may prove serviceable in removing the confusion which has arisen in the names of these valuable fruits. It is extracted from a paper written by the late William Bartram, and published in Doctor Mease's edition of the Domestic Encyclopedia, under the article VINE; to which work the reader is referred for information on the subject of cultivating the vine, and the making of wine.

After a general description of the species and varieties of vines in North America, Mr. Bartram enumerates the distinct species, or established classes, from which all the varieties, or mules, have originated, viz:

"1st. The COMMON RED GRAPE, or BUNCH GRAPE, *vitis sylvestris, or v. occidentalis.*

"2d. The FOX GRAPE, *vitis vulpina*, of Clayton and Bartram.

"3. The BULL, or BULLET GRAPE, vitas taurina.

"4th. The WINTER GRAPE, or CHICKEN GRAPE, *vitis servilis*, by some called Bermudian Grape; and innumerable varieties and hybrids. By *varieties*, I mean different sorts of an individual species, and by hybrids, spurious offspring by intermixture of species. Of the latter sort are, 1. Alexander's or Tasker's grape. 2. Bland's, or Powel grape. 3. Raccoon grape.

"ALEXANDER, or Tasker's grape (called also Schuylkill muscatel, and Springmill Constatia) is a large grape, black or blue, the size of the fruit of the vitis vinifera of the old continent. The grapes approach to the elliptical figure. They are, when fully ripe, perfectly black, and as sweet as any grape. Many persons think them too luscious. Before they are quite ripe, some think they possess a little of the stingy taste of the fox grape, but my taste never could discover it. It has been supposed to be a hybrid between vitis sylvestris (common bunch grape) and vitis vinifera, because it was found on the rocky hills near the river Schuylkill, above the upper ferry, in the neighbourhood of an old vineyard of European grapes; but I believe it to be an American.

"BLAND'S grape, (called also Powel grape.) This is an excellent grape. The bunches large, about the size of the common white grape of Europe, and round or oblate; when perfectly ripe, of a dark purple or red wine colour; the juice sweet and lively, having a little musky flavour, with a small portion of an agreeable astringency, somewhat like our best bunch or wild grapes, though much sweeter than any of them. If this grape is what I take it to be, a genuine American, it is a hybrid or variety. It was found in Virginia, where it is called the Virginia muskadell, and sent to me by the late Colonel Bland. This excellent grape bids fairest, next to the Bull grape, to afford a good wine.

"There seems to be no end to the varieties of vitis sylvestris, or bunch grape, in size or taste of the fruit, as also in the leaves. There is a middle-sized round grape, called Raccoon grape, which appears to be much of the nature of the fox grape; they are black when ripe; have much of the stingy taste and rancid smell of the fox grape, and the tough jelly pulp that envelopes the seed; the skin thick; but they are not more than half the size of the fox grape."

FROM POULSON'S AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The all-important subject of the Education of the Children of the poor, has been again brought before the public, in the interesting report of the Controllers, and the advantages of the Lancasterian system of mutual instruction is therein fully established, as it appears that 3992 children have been instructed in those Schools, at the expense of $12,663 54, being only $3 15 for each child; whilst in the country sections, the instruction of 700 children cost $6604 60 equal to $9 43 cents for each pupil. On a further examination of the subject, it will be found, that during the nine years his system has been so successfully in operation, the total expenditure has been $199,461 11, of which sum upwards of $70,000 has been expended in the purchase of ground and the erection of school houses, the property of the county, the balance of $129,461 11, therefore, was applicable to the support of the system, and has been expended in the education of 23,144 children, making the small sum of $5 10 for the instruction of each child, including the excess of loss in the country sections. The incalculable advantages derived from so small an expenditure, will be experienced, when the rising generation are called upon to perform the active duties of society. We need not fear an overthrow of the free institutions of our Country, whilst its children freely partake of education, and are enlightened by that best of charities, which has, at all times, a security against imposition. Those who have arrived at the years of maturity, without having had such advantages, can best appreciate their value, and hardly any sacrifice would they consider too great, to have possessed the important benefits which are now so freely offered to all classes of society.

During the nine year's operation, under the present School Law of the State of Pennsylvania, the expenditures of the several Boards of Directors, in the different sections of the city and County of Philadelphia, have been as follows, viz:—

Board of Control—For general expenses and interest,	$10,023 86	
For cost and support of Model School,	34,847 53	44,871 39
City of Philadelphia,		31,873 20
Southwark, Moyamensing and Passyunk,	42,892 25	
Northern Liberties and Kensington,	48,669 15	
Penn Township,	11,028 03	
Oxford, Lower Dublin, Byberry and Moreland,	5,631 68	
Germantown, Bristol and Roxborough,	9,412 90	
Blockley and Kingsessing,	4,788 51	122,716 32
Total,		$199,461 11

In the late report of the Auditors, a statement is given of the County Tax assessed by the County Commissioners, for the year 1826, upon the City, and several Districts of the County. Taking that as a ground of calculation, the money that has been expended, by the foregoing statement of expenditures, must have been furnished from the different districts, as follows, viz:—

City of Philadelphia,		$117,930 06
Southwark, Moyamensing and Passyunk,	17,390 45	
Northern Liberties and Kensington,	29,354 10	
Penn Township,	12,114 20	
Oxford, Lower Dublin, Byberry and Moreland,	4,694 00	
Germantown, Bristol and Roxborough,	8,670 88	
Blockley and Kingsessing,	6,717 33	81,531 06
Total,		$199,461 11

The board of Control is composed of nine members, four of whom are from the City, and five from the County.

Saturday Evening Post

$2 PER ANNUM—*in advance.*

All subscriptions if not paid within the year, will be charged $3—and $1 50 for six months.

CITY SINKING FUND.

On Thursday week, in the Select Council, Mr. Miller presented the annual report of the Sinking Fund Committee. It was ordered to be printed.

From the report it appears, that the whole increase of the Sinking Fund, last year, was 40,624 dollars 32 cents, viz. 22,000 from income of corporation estate and water rents, and the residue from interest on stocks, and premiums on loans.

The present amount of the Sinking Fund 522,598 dollars 64 cents. It is invested as follows:

U. S. 4 1-2 per cents.	$76,531 19	
U. S. 6 per cents.	62,527 45	$139,058 64
City 5 per cents.	151,700 00	
City 6 per cents.	2,900 00	154,600 00
Stock of the Schuylkill Navigation Company,		25,000 00
Stock of the Permanent Bridge Company,		3,940 00
		$322,598 64

GREEK CAUSE.

A number of the citizens of Delaware County having met at the house of Isaac Cochran, in Upper Providence, on the 8th inst. and being duly organized, it was on motion *Resolved*, that the citizens of the County be respectfully and earnestly solicited, to attend a meeting at the same place, on Monday, the 26th inst. at 1 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of adopting suitable and prompt measures to obtain contributions from the inhabitants of the county, to relieve the wants of the suffering Greeks.

SAMUEL ANDERSON, *Chairman.*
SAMUEL DAVIS, *Sec'ry.*

An act to incorporate a Company to make a Rail Road from the City of Baltimore to the Ohio River, has passed the Legislature of Maryland. The bill proposes a capital of three millions of dollars for the purpose of erecting a Rail Road, and furnishing the necessary vehicles, engines, &c. so far as the road is to continue within the territory of that State, with a privilege of increasing the capital to extend the same to the Ohio river. Shares $100 each. A privilege is reserved to the State of Maryland to subscribe one million of dollars within twelve months, and to the City of Baltimore to subscribe half a million of dollars.

INSOLVENT LAWS.

It is stated in the National Intelligencer, that a final disposition was made on Tuesday last, in the Supreme Court, of the various questions arising under State Insolvent Laws, which have been so repeatedly argued, and long under advisement. The result is, that where the contract is made subsequent to the law, and is made between citizens of the state where the law exists, a discharge under such law is a valid defence: so also, if made with the citizen of another state, if such citizen shall chuse to sue, and the cause proceed to judgment in the courts of the state where the law exists. But if the contract be made between a citizen of the state where the law exists and the citizen of another state, the party claiming under the contract may sue in his constitutional form, the courts of the United States, and a discharge under a State Insolvent Law will not bar the action. As to contracts made before the passage of such laws, our readers are aware that they are not held subject to the operation of those laws, even between citizens of the same state.

Six hundred thousand dollars of Kentucky Commonwealth's Bank paper, were consigned to the flames at Frankfort, the 15th ult. in pursuance of a late law of the Legislature. This makes in all $1,475,000. There yet remains on hand $500,000—leaving about $800,000 in circulation unredeemed.

The Pottsville Miner's Journal of Saturday last says—"The Schuylkill Canal has been free from ice a week or ten days past; but the repairs above Reading, are not yet fully completed. We have the assurance of the managers and engineers, that the work will positively be finished and the canal opened for the passage of boats, on or about the 20th inst."

Major John W. Hunter has been appointed, by the War Department, Agent for the settlement of the claims of the Militia of Georgia, for services rendered during the years 1772, 1773, and 1774. This appointment, was made at the recommendation of the whole Georgia Delegation in Congress.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE. A new daily paper under this title, was commenced in the city of New York, on the 1st inst. It is conducted by Messrs. Baldwin, Roberts, Brooks, and Lawson, an association that can scarcely fail to furnish out an interesting journal of news, politics and miscellany.

The steam boat Hornet, while getting under way at Coffeeville for Mobile, on the 8th of February, burst her boilers, killed two men, dangerously wounded a third, and severely injured others. The explosion is represented as having been terrible. It was occasioned by a want of water in the boiler.

The Navy of the United States, when all the vessels authorized to be built are afloat, as nearly every one of them may speedily be, if required—will consist of 12 ships of the line, 20 frigates, 16 sloops of war, and 7 other vessels, exclusive of those on the lakes. To man these will require more than 20,000 men, one half of whom must be seamen.

A letter from Paris states, that Sykes, who was supposed to have carried off a large amount of money when he fled from New York, was in a wretched state of poverty, and dependent on the charity of a few humane Americans for his food. They were endeavoring to obtain a situation for him as a waiter.

THE REMAINS OF ALLEN.

The Columbia Republican states that the Navy Department have promptly acceded to the request of the Common Council of Hudson, to have the remains of our fellow-citizen, Lieut. William H. Allen, brought from Matanzas to New-York in a public vessel; and that a letter from Mr. Secretary Southard to the Mayor of that city, assures him that the earliest opportunity will be improved to have this service performed in a manner gratifying to the friends and fellow-citizens of Lieut. Allen, and with all the respect due to the memory of the lamented hero.

CINCINNATI.

The following table will shew the increase of the queen of the west. Her population was

In 1810	2,320
1813	4 000
1819	10,283
1824	12,016
1826	16,230

The number of houses erected during the year 1826, exclusive of back buildings, stables, &c. is 80; the whole amount is 2,495. Now, by deducting from this amount, one hundred extremely decent houses for business, it will be found that Cincinnati will average nearly eight persons for every dwelling.

Charleston was visited by a storm of thunder and lightning on Sunday night the 25th ult. The claps of thunder and lightning were awfully loud, and followed each other in quick succession. A house was struck by lightning; and the French ship Constance, lying in the stream, also received a shock which did her some injury. A storm of this character is unusual so early in the season.

On Thursday, the 23d ult. the dwelling house of Stephen Rathbone, of Salisbury, Ct. was destroyed by fire, and two of his children, aged three and five years, were consumed in the flames. The building is supposed to have been set on fire with the intent to destroy the family, and Henry Hawyer, the suspected incendiary, has been committed to prison to await a trial.

The New York Evening Post publishes the following extract from General Lafayette's

LA GRANGE, Dec. 24, 1826.

"It is probable you have noticed in the papers a letter from a Philadelphia gentleman, very kindly intended indeed, but where, among some trifling inaccuracies, there is an allusion in which he is totally mistaken. He has been made to believe I was annoyed with pecuniary applications from American travellers; it is no such thing. Happy I would be to oblige any of them; but I have not been called upon in that way. Several visits it has proved our good fortune to receive, although, to our great regret, we have been sometimes very improperly complimented out of that gratification, the greatest we can enjoy in our rural abode. Every American friendly call we consider as the most pleasing obligation conferred upon us, and it is welcomed on my part, as * * * * *, may tell you, by the free omission of any sort of ceremony in my usual habits of life."

The Pittsburgh Gazette of Friday last states, that the River was seven feet and a half above low water, and adds—"The steam-boat Messenger, arrived at this port on Wednesday last, from Nashville, (with 18 cabin and 30 deck passengers), brought a cargo of 513 bales of cotton, for Messrs. Adams, Allen & Co. and Allen & Grant—the largest consignment of that article ever received here. Among the passengers were Governor Carroll and his lady."

The ship Lady Adams, Capt Toby, of Nantucket, Mass. sailed on a whaling voyage to the Pacific Ocean, about 5 years since. She was spoken in July, 1823, on the coast of Japan, with 1000 bbls. oil; since which, no authentic accounts have been obtained from her. She has long been given up as lost; but all conjectures as to the manner of her destruction, or the fate of her crew (16 in number) have hitherto been involved in doubt and perplexity. The suspence is however removed by the melancholy intelligence given below. Capt. Maxcy of the late ship Factor, of Nantucket, informs that while last on the coast of Japan, he spoke an English whaler, that had, on a previous voyage, been in company with the Lady Adams. The English Captain stated that he was on board the L. A. which sailed faster than his own ship, and agreed at night to run two or three miles to leeward, to spread the chance for whales the next day; which he accordingly did, and hove to about midnight. That he was soon after called on deck, by the watch, and observed a large fire to windward in the supposed direction of the Lady Adams. That he immediately made sail, and beat to windward, though it was so rugged and boisterous that he could carry no more than close reefed topsails. That the fire suddenly disappeared at about 2 o'clock in the morning; and the English ship continued to beat to windward through the following day, but saw no more of the Lady Adams! It is therefore concluded that the unfortunate ship took fire, while the hands were engaged in trying out oil, and that all on board perished.

From the American Farmer.

HONORABLE!—We received last week a letter from a gentleman, of which the following is a literal copy. It struck us as a model, in its way, for plainness, brevity and *honesty!*

Warrenton, Feb. 26, 1827.

SIR, Enclosed you will find ten dollars, which I believe is the full amount due you for the American Farmer. You will please discontinue my name on your list as one of your subscribers; I am too poor to pay punctually, and will *not want to spend his money in ink, paper, and the hire of the Printer, for nothing.*

From the Savannah, Geo. Republican.

SINGULAR MARRIAGE.

A gentleman aged 17, courted a lady aged 13, and it is fully believed that he continued his visits regularly once a fortnight, for 35 years, and that the time was appointed for the marriage five or six times during this period, but from some cause, unknown to any person except themselves, they were not married. The time was again appointed to be on the 13th December last; the gentleman attended accordingly, but the lady sent him off as he went; she, however, in a few days, changed her notion; wrote him a note to that effect; he went to her house, taking the parson with him, and they were finally married on the 21st December, without the knowledge of any part of the family, who were astonished on coming into the house at night, finding the couple married, and an elegant supper on the table. This shews, in part, the uncertainty of things; but he that is faithful to the end shall be saved.

DRAM DRINKING.

It is melancholy to read such scenes as the following, but as it may serve as a warning to others, it seems a proper subject of publicity.—It happened in Danville, Ky.

A most horrid scene was witnessed in our streets last Saturday evening. Mr. John Speed, one of our most vigilant and respectable county officers, arrested a man by the name of John Skelton, who had been drinking freely, for an alledged outrage at Maj. Perkins' Inn, on the barkeeper. Having succeeded, with the assistance of the bystanders, in taking him before a magistrate, he broke from the officer, and got into the street, when he drew a large butcher's knife, and defied the law. Mr. Speed pursued him with a pistol, and as the outlaw advanced upon him, he fired, but without effect; he then retreated, having nothing to defend himself with, but the offender rushed furiously upon him and thrust his knife into his arm which prostrated him to the ground. In this situation he was saved from inevitable death by those who had assembled, as the assailant was preparing to make another lounge, but he was forced by rocks thrown by the crowd to desist; he then tried to make his escape, but was subdued and retaken, and committed to jail. He has since been bailed—penalty $1000.

Another lamentable proof of the evil effects of *dram drinking.*

TEXAS.

We learn, says the Cincinnati Gazette, from two gentlemen who recently left Texas, that the revolution in that country, which has excited some notice here, is there regarded as a very trivial affair. Edwards, who is at the head of it, has but about 15 followers. The residue of the settlers are either opposed to him or neutral. No serious consequences, except to the small number of individuals concerned, were expected to result from it.

A letter from Rio Janeiro, dated about the 18th of February, states, that the Emperor returned on the 15th instant, from St. Catharines and Rio Grande, and immediately on his arrival displaced his ministers and made new appointments. The reason for this sudden change is said to have originated in his ministers not being sufficiently respectful to the Countess Santos, during his absence."

Nothing decisive in relation to the war between Buenos Ayres and Brazil had grown out of the Emperor's visit to Rio Grande. The accounts, as to the duration of the war, are contradictory, some letters stating, that it must speedily be brought to a close, from the heavy burdens which it imposed on the belligerents—while others assert, that both parties were determined to prosecute the war with vigor. The resources of the Brazilian government are said to be much exhausted, and to defray the expenses of the war, it is said that the monies which are paid into the Custom House for duties, are drawn out every day. The main body of the Brazilian army was concentrated at Rio Grande. It is reported to be in a wretched condition, disturbed by dissentions, destitute of any kind of provisions, except fresh beef, and nearly so of clothing.

COLUMBIA.

A letter from Puerto Cabello, of February 16th, states, that Bolivar remained at Caracas, but was expected to proceed for Valencia in a few days. An order had been issued, directing that all custom house duties, throughout Columbia, should be paid in cash, the government value not to be received in any case. This order it was thought, would occasion much embarrassment to trade, and distress to the holders of the government paper, which is thus dishonored.

LATE ENGLISH NEWS.

It is stated that the recall of the Swiss troops from Spain, had produced great sensation in the Spanish capital, and equal alarm in King Ferdinand, although it had been expected for twenty days that France would execute her threat, if Calomarde, and the other captain-generals who took part in the invasion of Portugal, were not dismissed. The King stated to the French Ambassador, and to the Commandant of the Swiss guard, that he would take on himself the responsibility of detaining the guard till he could receive a reply from Charles X.; but he could obtain nothing more than that it should march in small divisions; and thus the rear be still near Madrid when this reply should be received. Ferdinand, it is stated in some letters, had desired to be escorted by the French troops to Pampeluna.

Speculation is busy in regard to the course of the Emperor of Russia. By some accounts he is said to have approved the proceedings of Great Britain, and entirely disapproved those of Spain. By others he is supposed to have serious and extensive designs against England, and to push the war with Persia, with an ultimate view to the British possessions in India. An English print says:—

It is said that the secret treaty between Great Britain and Persia, signed about the year 1814, binding this country to the payment of an annual subsidy of £200,000 to the Schah of Persia, and the latter Prince to the maintenance of a stipulated body of men, is still in existence. What operation this compact may have on the present crisis of war with Russia is a difficult, and no doubt a very serious question.

By a recent arrival from Lisbon, we learn, that considerable dissentions existed between the Constitutionalists and Royalists; that an engagement had taken place between them near Oporto, about the 14th of January, in which the former were victorious.

Ten thousand British troops arrived at Lisbon on the 1st or 2d of January.

The British Parliament was to assemble on the 8th. It had been supposed the first thing taken up would be the corn laws. The ministers have, however, announced, that the subject would not be brought forward until the 19th of February. Mr. Canning is to introduce the question to the Commons, and Lord Liverpool in the House of Lords.

Mr. Shiel.—This eloquent advocate of the Catholic cause in Ireland, has entered into recognizance to his Majesty's Attorney General for Ireland, in the sum of £400 himself, and two sureties of £200 each, to answer such charges as may be brought against him by the Attorney General. It was rumoured at Dublin, Feb. 6th, that the ground of prosecution was a speech delivered by him on the last of the Fourteen Days meeting."

A colour manufacturer of Derby, England, has discovered a material for a mineral white, to be employed as a substitute for white lead. It is found not to be susceptible of decomposition, or changing its hue, in damp situations nor when exposed to sulphureous effluvia.—It is more particularly valuable for water colors, for whitening walls, and for printing on paper hangings. The material is procured from the substance called Cork, or Cortex Ponderosa, after subjecting it to a chemical process, and will doubtless prove an important accession for domestic uses, and in some of the departments of the arts.

The Hecla, Capt. Parry, intended for a voyage of discovery to Spitzbergen, is completely fitted. Several Velocipedes are taken on board. When the Peruvians first saw a Spaniard on horseback, their consternation was excessive, and this no doubt will be the effect when the Esquimaux beholds an Englishman on a velocipede.

Lord Erskine, during his administration, procured the late Charles Dibdin a pension of 200 per annum, as a reward for his "spirit stirring" songs, which were published in the early part of the war. The popular ballad of "Poor Jack," the copy-right of which was sold by Dibdin for five guineas, in the course of three years yielded a profit of £1000 to the purchasers.

A singular literary discovery was recently made of a copy of "Puttenham's Art of English Poesy," the original edition with manuscript notes in the hand-writing of Ben Johnson, who appears to have lived on terms of great friendship with the author.—This valuable relic of "Old Ben," was sold by Thorpe, the bookseller, to Mr. Thomas Grenville, in whose library it now is.

The Wakefields, for the abduction of Miss Turner, are to be tried at the court of king's bench, in a civil suit, instead of a criminal one at Lancaster.

It is stated in the New York Commercial that a violent personal attack was committed at Paris, on the 20th of January, upon Prince Talleyrand, by Count Madureuil, while leaving church, at the close of the service. The prince was felled to the ground by the blow, and was severely stunned. He had been twice bled, and was recovering. The Count Madureuil, had been employed by Talleyrand, to recover the crown jewels, which had been taken by Jerome Bonaparte's wife; and some dispute existed in regard to his services.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

At the Revolution, in 1783, was	$ 1,054,024
At the peace of Ryswick, 1697,	21,515,748
At the peace of Utrecht, 1714,	55,681,076
At the peace of Aix-la-Chapell, 1758,	78,298,813
At the peace of Paris, in 1763,	129,309,276
At the peace of Versailles, after the American War, in 1783,	238,231,248
At the peace of Amiens, 1802,	479,173,063
Amount of the Debt in 1813,	600,000,000
Estimated amount, on the 5th of present month of January, 1827,	909,000,000

A considerable trade in wool is now carried on at Odessa. In the southern provinces of Russia, there is at present 450,000 merino sheep which yield annually about 2,400,000 lbs. of wool.

The city of Biol, in the valley of Conche, was partly destroyed on the night of the 19th of January, by an avalanche. About fifty buildings were razed to the ground, and 30 dead bodies had been dug out of the ruins.

Throughout the whole of Lapland, and the more northern parts of Sweden, the inhabitants keep no poultry, not deeming them worth the trouble of preserving; owing, probably, in a great measure, to the quality of game, partridges, wild ducks, &c. with which the whole country abounds.

The introduction of the potatoe plant into France received, for more than two centuries, an unexampled opposition from vulgar prejudice; and it was not until Louis XV. who wore a branch of the flowers of the potatoe in the midst of the Court, on a day of festivity, that the people for the first time yielded through fashion to acknowledge its value.

From the Liverpool Courier, January 13.

The first experiment of stage coaches travelling upon railways has been made with great success between Darlington and Stockton. The railway from Witton to Stockton, a distance of twenty five miles, was formed for the conveyance of coals; and so great is the advantage of this kind of road in lessening the expense of carriage, that coals which formerly sold at 18s. 6d now sells for 2s. The railway passes through Darlington, which is at a distance of 12 miles from Stockton, and two coaches now travel the road daily, conveying a very great number of passengers at the rate of a penny per mile each. The vehicles are the bodies of old six-inside coaches, placed upon new and lower wheels, fitted for the railway. They are drawn by a single horse, which often draws from 20 to 30 passengers, at the rate of 10 miles an hour, with quite as much ease as a horse moves in a gig; the traces being generally loose, and his principal effort being to maintain his speed.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

On Sunday night about 9 o'clock, a young man by the name of Reaser, was found suspended by the neck in a garret, in Lombard street below Sixth. No reason, that we have heard, is assigned for this suicidal act.

The Quebec papers state, that there is much distress among the poor of that city. The wages of ship carpenters are reduced to 2s and 6d and 3s a day. Last year the wages were 10 shillings.

The ladies of Wheatland, (Monroe Co.) N. Y. have sent $20 to Mrs. Morgan who has been left with two children in a state of great poverty.

On the 13th ult. the log hut of a coloured man named Daniel Amette, was burnt, at Ashtabula, Ohio, together with his three children! The man's wife had left him, and he usually locked his children in the house during the day, which was the case on the above fatal morning.

The two firemen who lost their lives in New York, last week, by the falling of a cornice, while they were ascending a fire ladder, were on Sunday buried with every demonstration of respect by the fire companies of that city.

The U. S. sloop of war Natchez was launched from the Navy yard at Gosport, Virginia, on Friday week.

M. Dulaz, a French Philosopher, has just published "A Treatise for Dissipating Storms!" He thinks it will be read by all the married men in Europe.

The Legislature of Massachusetts adjourned on Saturday last.

A man in Buffalo offers a reward of four barrels of lime for the arrest of a barber who had run away with his wife!

A band, of the college of Hallowler, New York, came very near losing their lives by eating the bread of the "pigeon berry or pokeweed," mistaking it for Lucca radish.

The ship Chancellor got to sea from New York on Sunday afternoon, with a cargo of provisions, clothing, &c. being part of the donations made in that city for the Greeks.

The Senate of New York have agreed to a bill authorising a grant of one thousand barrels of flour for the suffering Greeks.

The Treasurer of the Greek Fund at Boston had received upwards of three thousand dollars previous to the 10th inst.

It is stated in a Jefferson county (N. Y.) paper that it is believed that Morgan was on board the Lady of the Lake, which was, with every soul on board, lost in December last on lake Ontario.

The Chief Justice of the U. States, Marshall, is said, according to the National Gazette, to be above 70 years of age. He is straight and hale, and his mental powers seem to have undergone no decline.

The Legislature of Virginia terminated its annual session on Friday week.

The brig Industry, at Norfolk from Cape Haytien, in 15 days, reports that flour was selling at twenty dollars per barrel.

On the 17th ult. a child of Mr. Wm. Mayes, of Urbanna, Ohio, was drowned in one of the vats of his Tan yard. This is the second catastrophe of a similar nature which has taken place in that yard.

The New York Arcade is finished and the shops are opened to the public, occupied by Jewellers, Booksellers, Milliners, fancy goods dealers, Confectioners, Perfumers, Tailors, &c. &c. The building is an elegant one, and the conveniences it offers are great.

It is a remarkable fact, says a London paper, that the cost of a Daily Newspaper and a Daily Advertisement, for a whole year, in the United States, is only about 8*l*, while in this country it would amount to upwards of *forty pounds!*

The 67th semi-annual volume of the London Philosophical Magazine from January to June 1826, contains no less than eight scientific memoirs from the hands of Americans. Three are by Professor Hare, and one by Dr. Colman.

The population of Upper Canada, according to the census lately taken, is only one hundred and sixty-four thousand.

Drawn numbers in the Delaware State Lottery.

15 30 51 49 1 44 13 26 25

MOST AWFUL CONFLAGRATION!

Herald Office, }
Norfolk, March 9—6 A. M. }

It has become our painful task to record another most destructive visitation of our unfortunate town by fire, which broke out this morning at half past one o'clock, in a small shed of a building south side of Main street, a few paces east of Church street, occupied as a wheelwright shop by Mr. E. Ballance. The building was in a blaze before it was discovered, and the tenants of the large frame house, belonging to the heirs of David Patterson, forming the S. E. corner of Main and Church streets, were not apprized of their danger until the flames had communicated to it, such was the rapidity of their progress, owing to the dryness of the weather, and a strong south easterly wind.

The buildings on the north side of Main street, immediately opposite the fire, where also very considerable the exertions of the Fire Companies succeeded in preserving them. But it is beyond the power of our pen to describe the scene which presented itself when the flames had risen to their height in the second building. The wind, which seemed to have increased in violence, whirled the sparks and flakes of fire to an immense distance, descend like drifting snow, which literally covering the shingled roofs of the houses to leeward, seemed to defy all human power to save them from conflagration.—Several times were some of the most combustible of them on fire, but as often extinguished by the active exertions of our lardy fire-men.

At length it was perceived that a flake had lodged on the ample and elevated roof of Christ Church, (about 250 yards to leeward of the fire,) and kindled into a blaze. The hose of one of the Fire Companies was immediately sent to extinguish it, but, alas! too late. The fire had penetrated into the masonry between the vaulted ceiling and the ridge pole, and there was no means of assent within the Church; the stream of water could not reach it from without, and before a ladder of sufficient length could be obtained, the fire had spread the whole length of the roof, and burst forth in terrible grandeur.

The buildings between Main street and the Church, within the parish of Church and Fen Church streets, were now considered out of danger; but those beyond the Church, within the same parallel, it appeared to be beyond all human power to save. The elegant mansion of Walter Taylor, Esq. half a mile at least from the original seat of the fire, had caught about the same time and in the same manner as the Church; believing his premises in no danger, Mr. Herron had gone to render assistance to those who were immediately threatened, as had all the people belonging to his extensive rope-walk: and we are informed that there was not a male person on the lot; we regret to add that his house was burnt to the ground, and but very little of his valuable furniture saved.

The dwelling house and office belonging to H. Pollard, Esq. on the north side of the Church, were in a few minutes enveloped in flames, which heightened by the violence of the wind, mocked every exertion to check their progress. The next buildings which caught fire where the new Lancasterian School-House—in the rear (bordering on Fen Church street) and Mrs. Brandon's Dwelling (an elevated wooden house) on the N. and beyond these, the fire swept every building to the large brick house, at the corner of Mariner's street on the east of Church street, and to the northern extremity of Fen Church street, west side, including all those on Mariner's streets.

The sight was awful and heart-rending beyond description. It was not a regular progressive fire; if it had been our Fire Companies would soon have checked its progress; but houses remote from the body of the fire, as well as those near, were ignited by the falling flakes and brands, and as many as 12 or 15 in detached situations were on fire at the same moment.

We have not time to give any thing like a probable estimate of the amount of property destroyed, or the names of the individual sufferers. Between 40 and 50 families have been rendered houseless, and the loss cannot be much short of $300,000. The Church (including its elegant organ) was insured for $18,000, in the Mutual Insurance Office; and we understand that most of the houses of any considerable value were also insured. The fire might have been accidental, but there is too much cause to apprehend that it was the work of the lurking incendiary.

THE CASKET;

Or, Flowers of Literature, Wit and Sentiment.

PUBLISHED AT PHILADELPHIA,

BY ATKINSON & ALEXANDER.

This is a *monthly* publication, got up in a superior manner, at great expense, every number of which contains *forty* large octavo pages, printed well, on small handsome type, upon fine paper, stitched and covered, accompanied with a table of contents, and furnished at the low price of TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS per annum, *in advance.* The work is enriched with the choicest original and selected literary productions of our own and foreign countries; and in addition to the recommendation of neatness in its general appearance, and particular attention to the typographical execution, each number of the Casket is embellished with *three* handsome *Engravings* from the hands of some of the most distinguished native Artists. The numbers already published, contain

JANUARY—An excellent likeness of the late JOHN ADAMS, by *Longacre*—A View of FAIR MOUNT WATER WORKS, near Philadelphia—and Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the "SCHOOL OF FLORA," with notes.

FEBRUARY—A View of the CAPITOL AT HARRISBURG, Pa.; a spirited engraving of the PASSAIC FALLS, near Paterson, N. J.; a Front View of a Kitchen, Grate, Crane, &c.; and Nos. 6, 6, 7 and 8 of the "SCHOOL OF FLORA."

MARCH—A Likeness of JOHN C. CALHOUN, Vice President of the United States, by *Longacre*; a View of the CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, in the Pine Orchard, Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12 of the "SCHOOL OF FLORA," and a new Ballad, by Thomas Moore, Esq. called "To-day, dearest, is ours," set to music.

The Artist has still certain views in the PINE OF BUFFALO; The ELM TREE under which Penn's Treaty was formed, Elkanah Kennington, with a distant prospect of PHILADELPHIA; Nos. 13, 14, 15, and 16 of the SCHOOL OF FLORA, and the popular song of "I've been Roaming," *set to Music*, as sung by Mrs. Knight.

In the month of April will be commenced in this work, the publication of the PRIZE ESSAYS, for which Premiums have been offered by the Editors of the Saturday Evening Post.

At the end of the year, Subscribers to the Casket, which will form a volume of near *five hundred* pages, and contain upwards of *thirty Engravings*, besides Music, &c. will be furnished with an elegant and appropriate Engraved Title Page, and General Table of Contents.

With these claims to patronage, the "Casket" will, as has been previously mentioned, be afforded to those who subscribe for *that* paper exclusively, at the low price of $2 50 per year, a subscription which it is confidently believed, is much lower than that of any other publication of a similar character in the U. States—but to the subscribers of "The Saturday Evening Post" "The Casket" will be furnished at $2 only.

The following notices of the work are among a number of the same import, which have been received from abroad, and show the general estimation in which it is held.

"Among the periodical publications of our country, this may justly be termed one of the cheapest and best; and for neatness and beauty, it is not surpassed by any work issued from the American press. It is made up of original and selected matter, such as biographical sketches of distinguished individuals; interesting tales; literary notices; sketches of society and manners, anecdotes, poetry, &c. being truly what its name indicates, "Flowers of Literature, Wit and Sentiment." The elegant engravings with which each number will be embellished, will add much to its value, and will be an additional inducement with the lovers of the fine arts, to patronize this splendid miscellany. [*Johnstown N. Y. Herald.*

Extract of a letter from Mr. Robert Stevenson Coffin, now resident in Newburyport, Mass. addressed to the Editors of the "*Casket*," and "*Saturday Evening Post.*"

GENTLEMEN,—"The gratuitous offer of your excellent publication, the "*Casket*," I assure you, meets from *your* sick and suffering friend with a cordial reception: the plates alone, at the close of a year, would be worth the trifling expense of the subscription; these representing the Capitol, at Harrisburg, Pa. and the Falls of the Passaic, N. J. are handsomely executed, and add intrinsic value to the work; in truth, I am free to say, that there is not within the compass of my knowledge, a work of the kind so well calculated to cheer the oppressed and languid spirits as the "*Casket*;" the matter is diversified and useful—so much so, that there must always be found something to please the literary taste of every one, who can be pleased at all. Perhaps, some folks may think me over-earnest in this matter, and that I am only paying you, gentlemen, an idle compliment for the gift of the paper—but if it is not true; I speak with sincerity—not doubting but its subscribers will readily allow that my remarks are just.—I am, gentlemen, gratefully, yours,

ROBERT S. COFFIN.

The demand for the CASKET already has been such as to compel the publishers to re-print a large edition of the two first numbers, the first edition having been nearly disposed of—and as it will be impossible for them again to replace future numbers should they run out, it is respectfully suggested to persons who wish to possess a copy of the work that they send in their names immediately.

Post-masters and publishers of papers who will interest themselves in obtaining subscribers, and be responsible for the subscription, shall be entitled to *every sixth copy gratis.*

☞ *All orders for the work, must be post paid,* accompanied by one year's subscription in advance, and addressed to the Publishers in Philadelphia.

ATKINSON & ALEXANDER.

EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1827.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

"The Demon of Wrath," ELLEN—"Percy," SELVIA—"Our Saviour's Passion," ANNA—"A parody on some lines of Pope," "Harp of my Youth," "Lines on a little favourite," "Ye nine fancy girls," &c. EVELINA—"The Poet," "Lines written after viewing Niagara Falls," M. W. H.—"To Miss M. W. of T., N. J. ALPHA—"Morning in Spring," P.—"To Orasmyn," DUONIO—and lines "To the Miss H——rs," FAIRLEAN, will receive the earliest attention.

"Desultory Thoughts on Alchemical Delusion," *from an esteemed friend in New-York,* has been handed to us.

We see little to commend in the Epistle from "JANY"—he has said many "sweet things" to be sure—but they even sour at his sage Egotistical sallies.

With what success we might plead with "JULIA" in behalf of our friend "W. C. B." is uncertain. His strange direction from the cause of gallantry, does not warrant us to act as mediator—We are disposed, however, although appearances may be against the opinion, to coincide with a friend at our elbow, who believes the gentleman defendant in this case, does not lack any of those requisites the want of which he is charged withal. Now, therefore, know all men by these presents, that we shall proceed to file the writ (or writing) against him—and trust the case to his own ingenuity to show cause why judgment shall not be passed.

Persons in the Western and Southern States subscribing to the Saturday Evening Post, or Casket, when it is not convenient to remit the amount, will please forward the subscription price for one year to the agent most convenient to them, whose receipt will be sufficient for the same.

The frequent enquiries that are made, giving an earnest of the interest in which the effusions of our correspondent "ELLEN" are held, induces us to state for the satisfaction of those who have subscribed to the work, that the volume of original Poems, by this lady, now in press, we expect to have ready for delivery the latter part of next week: it may be pleasing to the patrons of native talent to learn that few works of this kind have met with a more liberal support in our city—during the short space of *three* weeks near one thousand subscribers have been obtained for it.

We have received from an unknown correspondent whose penmanship we profess ourselves strangers, a communication of considerable length, and containing a few very just ideas of the passions and affections, but as there appears to be occasional divergencies in the article, and, if we are not deceived, some personal references, we decline giving it insertion; we cannot, however, suffer the present occasion to pass without remarking, that very many of the effusions, poetical and prose, of our young writers, seem to be predicated upon the frailty of human affections, upon the utter heartlessness of all friendship, as if there was no bonds for the human heart and no trust in the profession of man. We have, on a former occasion, apologized for attempting to moralize, meaning to leave that task to our correspondents, who possess more leisure and greater facilities to treat the subject with credit to themselves and with profit to our readers. Our present observations therefore will, we hope, be construed as an invitation for others to pursue the theme, rather than an attempt to do justice to it ourselves. The sentiments that we have uttered above are by no means uncommon; we scarcely hear any person speak of their dealings with others without their concluding with a lamentation for the decent of mankind, how they have trusted to their professions, and how most cruelly they have been deceived by their want of faith. Of the numerous relations, we have no need to speak—the worth of an article is supposed to be well understood, when its loss is deeply deplored. But if men thus highly esteem friendship, and exalt its existence into one of the cardinal blessings of their nature, does it not seem strange that they exercise so little caution in the selection of those with whom they expect to share it. They invite to the altar of their bosom's deity, the unscrupulous and unclean, and then start with astonishment when they see a strange fire burning in their censer; true friendship rarely exists between those who have no community of feelings.

But the complaints that we hear so often repeated of the breach of faith between friend and friend, are not well founded, and the human character is rather *libelled*, than justly reproached by these murmurs. Of the vast number of those who thus lament the fragility of affection, very few are capable of judging in such matters. They go forth among their fellows and mistake the cordiality of good manners for the enduring warmth of friendship; they open an undisguised confidence on their part, and expect that they have imposed a seal on the attachment of others; it is not strange that such persons should be disappointed—though, perhaps, it might be wondered that they learn nothing from the frequent ruptures of their flimsy friendships, but to rail at the deceit of the human heart, and to form other attachments of equal tenacity.

Friendship, the solace and comfort of human existence, as it may justly be accounted, is yet a burthensome yoke, and we have no right to attach one extremity thereof to the neck of an acquaintance, unless we are able, and intend to support the other ourselves. A friend is not merely to share our secrets, to participate in our pleasures, and sympathize and console our afflictions, he is to bear in our weakness, defend our cause in absence, if unjustly assailed, or if the error is evident, to palliate and excuse—but the heart has not room for many such friendships, and hence the sanguine expectants of disinterested affection in every acquaintance, are condemned to daily disappointments, and daily complaints—and when the character is examined, of those against whom their bitterest denunciations are poured out, it will be found that they are most capable of tender and lasting friendship to those with whom they consent to form it, but they are by no means willing to have their exercise of the common courtesies of life, the decencies of society, such as concession in ordinary or a participation in occasional pleasure, renders necessary, mistaken for a profession of friendship; nor do they expect that their neglect to discharge its offices, which closer intimacies would impose on them as duties, is to be construed into a breach of trust or a violation of contracts.

We have already said that the heart has not room for many friendships of that kind, which in our youthful dreams of coming happiness, we figure to ourselves; nor is it necessary; the happiness of our life does not depend upon the *number* of these intimacies, so much as on their purity; but our happiness and the good of society require that we mingle with mankind in social intercourse, that we identify ourselves with the *interests* of the community, by taking part in its concerns, by a freedom of intercourse with those around us, by placing that confidence in the integrity of mankind which a proper regard to feelings and our own interest may render necessary; but this intercourse is to be limited by a judicious discrimination—the merchant who should refuse to bargain with another, merely because the latter held a different creed from himself, or because his private character was not distinguished by every virtue, would, while he jeoparded his character for mercantile sagacity, subject himself to the charge of affectation and prudery. The man of sound sense will associate with thousands in a day, admire their several virtues, do justice to the prominent points of character in each, he will renew his intercourse with all as time or circumstances render convenient, without once thinking of making confidants or intimates of one of them. That friendship which like

"The bandy wind blows all it meets,"

Can never be permanent nor useful, and those who expect that it will be so, and mourn over the inconstancy of human nature, as they from day to day recover from their self deception, resemble the injudicious purchasers of valueless trinkets, who stare with astonishment as their meretricious glitter fades on the first exposure, and learn too late, that if what had been spent in a profusion of valueless mockeries, had been directed to the purchase of a single gem, they would have secured *one* precious article that would not have failed, not only to shine with attractive brilliancy, but to send back its lustre upon its wearer; and in the time of need, and most of all in that time when its extrinsic excellence could little avail, its intrinsic worth, would aid to redeem its owner from misfortune, and thus doubly repay the cost of its acquisition. It is idle to talk of the frequent breach of friendships, such evils are of rare occurrence, and when met with, bespeak too often neglect on the part of those who complain—those who scatter the seeds of social intercourse upon every *unimelling* soil, are foolish to look for the hundred fold returns.

But we are becoming prolix, in a word, if we desire a good friend, let us content ourselves with a *few*; and if we desire to have that friendship permanent let us not forget that our forbearance is as necessary to its existence as is the *exertions* of others, and above all let us not start with horror and suppose friendship extinct, because our own peculiarities may occasionally excite the smile of a friend, or because he may not choose to enter upon a quixotic defence of those of our foibles which others may occasionally notice—let it be remembered that the world, friend as well as foe, have a right to laugh at those follies which we show ourselves too indolent to correct.

The Drama.

PHILADELPHIA.—Saturday, March 10.—*Pizarro* and *The Old Maid.*—*Rolla*, Mr. E. Forrest: the excellence of which is too well known to need any comment.

Monday, March 12.—*William Tell* and *Mr. H. or, Beware of a Bad Name. Tell*, Mr. Forrest, and an admirable performance. He is justly entitled to the warm encomiums which have already been bestowed upon him in the representation of this character. Miss Mestayer, although quite a respectable *Albert*, was not such a one as we could have wished. Mr. Webb never appeared to less advantage than this evening.

Tuesday, March 13.—*The Comedy of Errors* and *The Forty Thieves.*

Wednesday, March 14.—*Richard the Third* and *The Poor Soldier.* We saw but part of Mr. Forrest's *Richard* this evening, but should judge from what we did see, together with the opinions we heard expressed by others, that it was not so successful a performance as had been anticipated. Mr. Jefferson's *Darby* in the Farce he, and the audience in a roar.—Mr. Twelvetree as *Patrick*, acquitted himself very creditably. Mr. Hathwell's *Bagatelle*, barring a few sundry oaths, was not bad.

Thursday, March 15.—*Hypocrite, Love among the Roses*, and the *Honest Thieves.* The entertainments of this evening were witnessed by a "few barren spectators."

The remains of Mr. Francis the "Father of the American stage," were this day consigned to the grave—an actor, who for the thirty years he was attached to the Philadelphia Company, supported the various characters assigned to him with credit to himself and satisfaction to the audience, and who in private life was respected and beloved by all who knew him; a more amusing companion was, perhaps, no where to be found; "he was a very store house of good things." It would, we think, have been nothing more than a proper mark of respect for his memory, had the theatre been closed this evening.

Friday, March 16th.—*The Iron Chest*, and *Simpson & Co.* Sir Edward Mortimer, Mr. Forrest.

We understand that Mr. Forrest takes his benefit on Wednesday evening. Philadelphia has always been ready with a liberal hand to bestow her favours upon the numerous *eccentrics* that have appeared. A candidate for public favour now offers in one of her own sons, one whose genius and talents have gained him well earned fame, and one whose claims on the patronage of his native city, certainly entitle him to a benefit.

NEW YORK.—A new comic opera called the *Two Houses of Granada*, was produced at Miss Knight's Benefit at the Park Theatre, on Monday evening.—Mr. Conway and Mrs. Barnes are engaged for a few nights at the Park, and appeared on Wednesday evening, as the *Stranger* and *Mrs. Haller.* Mrs. K. goes on to Boston next.

Mr. Keene's Benefit took place at the Bowery Theatre on Monday evening, on which occasion Mr. Wallack appeared as *Rob Roy*, and was received with great applause; the audience fully appreciating the motives which actuate him to volunteer his services; Major Noah speaking of it says—"A few days ago, Gilbert defeated Wallack in a law suit, and to-night Wallack plays for Keene's Benefit at Gilbert's Theatre."—Mrs. Duff, the origin of the suit, played *Helen Mauregenor.*

Col. *Pluck* of the Philadelphia Militia, in full uniform, made his appearance at the Lafayette Theatre on Monday evening, on the back of the Elephant!!!

Mr. Metz, the young gentleman who twice appeared upon our boards as *Henry Bertram*, has since made his appearance at the Park Theatre as *Lorenzo*, in the Cabinet, and is said to have acquitted himself *tolerably.*

Morton's new comedy, the "School for Grown Children," is in rehearsal at the Park Theatre. It is founded upon the story in Sayings and Doings, entitled "The Milk of Many friends," a French play, and an unsuccessful comedy by Morton, produced several years ago. Miss Mitford's tragedy of "Foscari, is in rehearsal at the same Theatre.

Mr. Roberts took his benefit at the Bowery Theatre on Wednesday evening, among other good things, he was to go through the 3d act of Othello in imitation of Mr. Kean.

Mr. Cooper and Mr. Hamblin are playing together at Charleston, to great houses. The prices had been raised in proportion to the strength of the attraction. Mr. C's. benefit took place on the 7th.

Miss Kelly's ceiling is extolled to the skies in the New Orleans papers, the Halcyon says,—"the lively vivacity of her countenance; the various and forcible expressions of her features—the deep pathos of her delivery—and above all the enchanting powers of her voice, produced the most extraordinary effect we have ever witnessed. The Theatre was as silent as the house of death—every mind seemed to be absorbed—every eye was riveted on one object—and every ear devoured up the words that escaped from her lips with the utmost greediness."

The mania for theatrical amusement has not been confined to New York, Boston or Philadelphia, says the Cincinnati Chronicle. The "Queen of the west" has not been a particle behind any of her eastern "Rivals." The Columbia street Theatre closed on Saturday evening, with the benefit of Mr. A. Drake; this evening closed a campaign of nine months, during which period the company has received a most liberal and unremitted encouragement. The boxes for the last night were taken the day previous to the performance; the rush to secure them was very great, and many parties were entirely disappointed. The first tier of boxes were entirely filled with ladies, and the second tier, which for that night were placed at the same price, were fashionably filled. The encouragement given to Mr. Drake, has been such as to determine this gentleman to fix himself permanently at Cincinnati; it is also more than probable that he will build a new Theatre here next season. The Company is going to Louisville, for a few weeks; at the end of which, they will return, accompanied by Miss Kelly, who will join them on her way from Orleans. Mr. Drake has made arrangements to engage an addition to his orchestra during Miss Kelly's engagement; it is probable that a first rate violist will return with him.

The Canadians are gradually becoming the victims of that theatrical *mania* which has raged for the last year so violently at New York.—The infection travels northward as the winter disappears. At Montreal they have a French company as well as an English one. They have *stars* too, but at present their *stars* are of the third order.

FORBES.—It appears that Mr. Price of New York, proceeds well in the management of the Drury Lane Theatre. The London Literary Gazette of the 27th of Jan. states, that, "The affairs of Drury had taken a very prosperous turn. Kean rarely plays to less than 600*l.* per night; and on other nights the houses, owing to the attractions of Liston, Liston, and Miss Stephens, are exceedingly productive to the treasury. The profession has been brought into something like decent order. Many troublesome ladies and gentlemen upon this establishment have, by firmness and impartiality, been reduced to good behaviour, and one or two of the most refractory have been dismissed. A steady perseverance in such conduct, will not only prove highly advantageous to Mr. Price himself, but will confer a lasting benefit on the public. Twelve nights of the present season at Drury Lane Theatre will be appropriated to the performance of German operas. The selection will be from the unpublished works of the most popular German composers, and in the German language.

Mr. Hackett, from New York, is noticed in the London papers. He had not made a public appearance before a London audience.

Upwards of 420*l.* was received at Miss Paton's benefit in Dublin.

A ludicrous circumstance happened lately in Scotland, at the Edinburg Theatre—It was in the afterpiece of "a Roland for an Oliver," in the scene in which the *Hon. Alfred Highflyer* first sees *Sir Mark Chase*, believing him to be mad. *Sir Mark* has a double barrel gun, which he offers to *Mr. Highflyer*, in order that he may enjoy a shot. Jones, who performed *Highflyer*, in order to humour the supposed Mad Baronet, takes it, and concluding it to be unloaded, aims at a tame macaw, which is seen hopping about in its cage in a summer-house. The gun ought to go off, but unfortunately, it only burned priming; Jones tried the other barrel, but with the same result, and the macaw continued hopping about as before. For a minute both actors stood looking at each other; Jones seemed inclined to go on as if he had actually shot the macaw, but Murray thought this too palpably absurd, as he said, "Lord bless me; there must be something wrong about the gun, let me look at the flints." After a little delay, he returned it, desiring Jones to try it now—Jones did try it, but nothing ensued, but two more flashes in the pan. The audience was in an uproar; some convulsed with laughter, and others with hisses. The performers were non-plused. Jones was for dashing right through, and making believe he had fired, but how could Murray say—"Zounds! you have shot my macaw!" when every body saw the bird leaping up and down, just as usual. So, with some embarrassment, he went off the stage for another gun, and left Jones to do what he could in the mean time. Jones said "Pour man! he imagines the gun is loaded," and waited till *Sir Mark* returned with another gun. He did not wait long; either another or the same gun was put into his hands a third time, and a third time his attempts to make it shoot were equally fruitless!—Murray saw that it was absolutely necessary to make a speech; he bowed to the audience, and said—"Ladies and Gentlemen, you will allow that an occurrence of this kind does not often happen in this theatre. This is the first appearance of this gun on any stage, and, as it seems determined not to go off with applause, I am resolved that it shall be its last." This address restored good humour, and the piece proceeded.

THEATRE.

Mr. E. FORREST'S Seventh Night.

THIS EVENING, March 17,

Will be presented the celebrated Tragedy, in 5 acts, of

PIZARRO,

OR, THE DEATH OF ROLLA.

Pizarro,	Mr. Wood
Rolla,	Mr. E. Forrest
Elvira,	Mrs. Wood
Cora,	Mrs. Darley

After which, the Farce, in one act, of the

BLUE DEVILS.

James Megrim, Mr. Jefferson

Mr. E. FORREST'S Eighth Night on Monday.

On Tuesday (by desire) the Comedy of Errors, and Forty Thieves.

FIFTH PUBLIC PRACTISING OF THE

ST. CECILIA SOCIETY,

AT THE MASONIC HALL,

Tuesday Evening, March 20, 1827

Leader—Sir. E. Hansen.

PART I.

Overture,	Ehrn
Duett—"Could a man be Secure,"	
Concerto—Clarionett,	Michel
Song—"O! Say not Watson's heart is bought,"	Whitaker
Polacca—Full orchestra,	Kaffner

PART II.

Overture,	Hummel
Song—"Whither Sugars my Love,"	
Fantasie—Flute and Piano,	Nicholson
Song—"No more by Sorrow,"	Benham
Andante and Moderato—full orchestra,	Kaffner

Doors to be open at 7, and the performance commence at 8 o'clock precisely. march 17—it

SPRING MILLINERY.

C. ADAMS, will open Spring Millinery on Tuesday 20th March, at No. 312 SOUTH SECOND ST. march 17—2t

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.

Sch. Newport, Barnaghs, 3 days from Newport, R. I.

—— Cumberland, Robinson, 30 days, London, mdze.

Brig Philadelphia, Hall, Havana, 10 days, mdze.

—— Palm, Lincoln, Boston, 3 days, mdze.

—— Forest, Brooke, 45 days, Barcelona, wine, brandy, &c.

—— William, Twycross, 14 days, Wilmington, N. C. lumber.

—— Industry, Clark, 13 days, Cape Haytien, mdze.

Schr. Chancellor, Baker, Norfolk, 3 days, lumber.

—— Mark, Eldridge, Boston, 16 days, mdze.

—— Packet Eliza, Barker, Charleston, 14 days, cotton.

—— Nancy & Mary, Irons, Norfolk, 3 days, lumber.

—— North America, Williams, Norfolk, 3 days, lumber.

—— Concord, Staples, Wilmington, N. C. 10 days, lumber.

—— Endeavor, West, Suffolk, 4 days, lumber.

—— Naomi, Crowell, Charleston, 11 days, cotton.

—— Perseverance, Irons, Norfolk, 5 days, lumber.

—— George, Johnson, Norfolk, 5 days, lumber.

—— Atlas, Ireland, Richmond, 12 days, cotton.

—— Mirror, Lowe, Norfolk, 2 days, mdze.

—— Superior, Tunnell, 3 days, Norfolk, lumber.

—— Mary Jane, Hickman, 3 days, Norfolk, shingles.

Sloop Fame, 3 days, Snowhill, grain.

—— Margaret, Ferguson, 2 days, Folly Landing, grain.

—— Union, Glassby, 5 days, Nantucket, oil.

—— Union, Gardiner, 6 days, Nantucket, oil.

—— Boston Packet, Taylor, 8 days, New York, mdze.

—— Constitution, Teal, Alexandria, 12 days, mdze.

—— Aurora, Hussey, 4 days, Nantucket, oil.

—— Jackson, Dazey, 2 days, Indian River, wreck goods from schr. Three Daughters.

—— Florence, Recan, 3 days, New York, mdze.

—— Lady Adams, Webb, 30 hours, New York, mdze.

CLEARED.

Ships Benjamin Morgan, Mathieu, New Orleans; Caroliman, Hewes, Charleston; Sarah Ralston, Winslow, Havana.

Brigs Mary, O'Brien, South America; Monument, Skiff, Richmond; Antelope, Carr, St. Jago; Maine, Davis, Halifax; Adriana, Champney, South America; Scio, Graves, Genoa; Bellisarius, Jordan, Galway, Ireland; Cato, Burns, Vera Cruz; James and Mary, Morgan Pernambuco.

Schrs. Fulton, Metz, St. Johns; R. H. Douglass, Rundle, Havana; Waterloo, Denison, New York; Emily Davis, Davis, Richmond; Eliza Williams, Somers, Baltimore; Lady Brooks, Knapp, Newburyport; Socrates, Rider, New York; St. Croix, Borrman, New York; Olive, Fowler, Boston.

Sloops Virginia, Johnson, New York; Albany, Vars, New York; Constitution, Somers, New York.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, the 8th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Jonesway, Mr. SAMUEL STEVENSON, Jr. to Miss MARY ANN, daughter of Mr. Thomas Bradley, all of the County of Philadelphia.

On Thursday evening, the 8th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Merwin, JAMES GRAY, Esq. of Pittsburg, to Mrs. SARAH E. DAVIS, of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 10th inst. in Washington city, by the Rev. O. B. Brown, Mr. MARTIN JOHNSON, of Philadelphia, to Mrs. MARTHA H. WALLACE, of London.

On the 7th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Brown, Mr. JOSEPH MURPHY, of Philadelphia, to Miss SARAH LINSON, of Charleston, S. C.

On Thursday evening, the 8th inst. by the Rev. William Enoss, Mr. JOHN ZEBLEY, to Miss JANE I. CULVER, both of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 8th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Prettyman, Mr. JOHN ESRAY, Jr. of Blockley, Philadelphia County, to Miss ELIZA, eldest daughter of Mr. Jeremiah Clark, of Southwark.

On the 7th inst. by the Rev. E. S. Ely, Mr. JAMES ROBB, Jr. to Miss ADELINE, daughter of Mr. Lewis Taylor, all of this city.

On the 13th inst. by the Rev. Wm. L. M'Calla, Mr. JOHN M'CALL, to Miss ELIZABETH M'LEARN, daughter of Mr. Archibald M'Learn, all of this city.

On Sunday evening last, at the house of the Rev. E. Cushman, by the Rev. Noah Davis, Mr. DAVID MYERS, son of Peter Myers, formerly of Easton, Pa. to Miss CATHARINE SNYDER, both of Penn Township.

DIED,

On Thursday, in the 24th year of her age, Mrs. VICTORIE THOURON, wife of Nicholas Thouron, Merchant.

On Friday morning, aged 25, Mrs. MARY SCOTT, wife of Thomas Scott.

On Thursday evening, in the 42d year of his age, Mr. CHARLES ISMINGER.

On Thursday morning, the 8th inst. EUGENE, infant son of B. F. French.

Suddenly on Tuesday morning, in the 18th year of his age, HORACE J. BALL, of this city.

On Monday evening, the 12th inst. after a lingering illness, Mr. WILLIAM FRANCIS, late of the Philadelphia Theatre, aged 54 years.

On the evening of the 11th inst. in the 37th year of her age, MARTHA, wife of Caleb Churchman.

On Sunday morning, the 11th inst. HENRY, son of George Emerton, after a severe illness, in the 4th year of his age.

On Sunday, the 10th inst. in the 42d year of his age, of a pulmonary complaint, JAMES VIRTUE.

On Monday morning, suddenly, Mr. GEORGE LYBRAND, (Brickmaker,) aged 60 years.

On Tuesday morning, the 13th inst. ABIGAIL, widow of the late General John Steele, in the 70th year of her age.

On the 8th inst. near Pagebrook, Virginia, in the 23d year of her age, Mrs. MARY PAGE, wife of Dr. Robert Powell Page, and daughter of the late Thomas Willing Francis, Esq. of this city.

On the 12th inst. Mr. LEVI ENGLISH, in the 30th year of his age.

On Wednesday morning, the 14th inst. Mrs. MARGARET GALLAHER, widow of the late Dr. James Gallaher.

On Tuesday evening, the 13th inst. ELIZABETH, widow of the late James Morgan, in the 77th year of her age.

On the 27th ult suddenly, sincerely regretted by all who knew him, WILLIAM CORVELL, M. D. of Lambert Ville, N. J.

On Wednesday evening, the 14th inst. Mrs. MARY CRISSY, wife of Mr. James Crissy, and daughter of Mr. Thomas Penton, aged 33 years.

On Friday morning, 16th inst. of pulmonary consumption, SILAS WARREN HOWE, in the 33d year of his age. His friends, and those of his brother, J. Howe, Stereotype Founder, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the residence of the latter, No. 220 North Fifth street, on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

*** The Richmond, Va. papers, and those of Northampton and Worcester, Mass. are requested to copy the above.

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults.	Children.	Total
Philadelphia,	38	33	71
New-York,	46	46	92
Baltimore,	16	16	32

ST. CECILIA SOCIETY.

The fifth concert for the season, will POSITIVELY take place next Tuesday evening, the 20th inst. The Committee will attend at the Hall, on Monday and Tuesday afternoons, from 4 to 6 o'clock for the delivery of tickets.

BENJAMIN W. CLARK, Secretary.

Ancocas Boarding School FOR GIRLS,

WILL be opened on the first of the 5th month next; in which will be taught Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography.

The price for Boarding, Lodging and Tuition, will be eighty dollars per annum, payable quarterly in advance; washing 25 cents per dozen. Reading books will be furnished free of expense; other Books and Stationary will be charged at the customary prices.

The pupils must attend the society of Friends regularly; and that they conduct themselves in a becoming manner at all times and in all respects, will be an object of particular care. During leisure hours, such liberty will be granted as is found to be consistent with good order.

Scholars will be admitted for any time not less than three months.

The subscriber has a pleasant and healthy situation, (about half a mile from Mabury M'Vaugh's Boarding School,) and it is her design, to direct her attention exclusively to the charge of the various duties of the School. ABIGAIL W. STOKES.

Ancocas, 2d mo. 1827. 3d mo. 17—6t*

Rich Gilt Neck Chains.

THE Subscriber has just received an assortment of rich gilt Necklaces, warranted to wear equal if not superior to gold, of various patterns and a beautiful article, and will be sold low. JOHN C. FARR,

No. 68 Market street, one door below Third. march 17—4t

TO RENT,

SEPARATELY OR TOGETHER,

THE Tavern and Store House at Kimberton, Chester county. The tenant must board a Physician that is resident in the house, and be capable to accommodate other boarders, particularly in the Summer season. Apply at the School to EMMOR KIMBER.

march 17—3t

SALES BY AUCTION.

Package Sale of American Manufactures.

On Wednesday morning, 21st inst. at 10 o'clock, on a liberal credit,

300 packages American manufactured Goods, comprising all the varieties manufactured in the vicinity of Philadelphia, and a general assortment of Eastern manufactured goods.

*** Catalogues will be ready, and the goods opened for examination, one day previous to the sale.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auc'rs.*

RENOVATING VEGETABLE PANACEA.

A TIMELY use of this PANACEA will prevent Consumption, as it carries off the complaints that terminate in this fatal and wide spreading disease than of any other to which the human family is exposed. Indeed it has spread to such an alarm ng extent, and is so certain in its operation, when once it has got the ascendancy, that we cannot be too careful in nipping in the bud the diseases that generate it.

In cases where mercury has been used, the effects of which remain in the system, it is an invaluable medicine. It restores the constitution to its wonted vigor and soundness, and completely eradicates the evils that attend it, and many can bear testimony to its good effects in this particular.

In Rheumatism it is particularly beneficial; its effects are such as completely to remove the complaint.

In Consumptions, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Liver Complaint, Tumours, Dispepsia, Tetter, Ulcers, Putrid Sore Throat, Syphilitic and Pse

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

A RIDDLE.

Where plenty is, my first is wanted most,
By it mankind are saved, and sometimes lost;
A pastime is my second, frequent found
Where mirth and lively chat go round, and round;
My glorious whole will live in after ages
Inscribed on tombs, on pillars, and on pages.

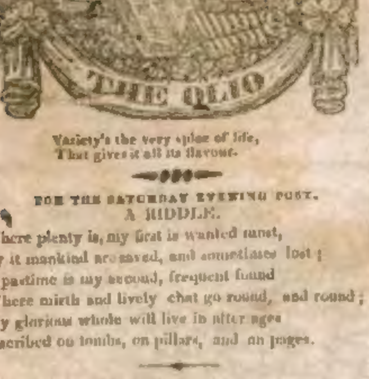
Answers to the Enigmas in our last.

Mum, silence; Anna, female name; Ananas, Botanical name for Pine Apple; Minim, a musical note, half the length of a semibreve.

Honour bright—the word is mum,
For silence; backwards 'tis the same;
Then for the next, if I'm not dumb,
Anna must be the feminine name:
The deed which lawyers oft times frame,
Backwards the same is found;
Anana, Pine Apple, is sweet and its name,
Backward and forward the same in sound;
A Minim in Music, the last must be,
Backward and forward the tune is the same;
The initials of these when join'd we see,
Is the name which a Lady when married will claim:
The initials are Madam, and now to thee,
Your most humble servant, A. G. H.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE SCHOOL OF FLORA.



No. X.

Botanic Name } OXALIS ACETOSELLA.
English Name } *White Wood-Sorrel.*
French Name } *Oxalide Blanche.*

The Genus Oxalis is remarkable for producing many fine species of plants; the African are the most striking, and stand next to the *Geraniums* in affinities, although generally scentless, and with very different leaves. These leaves are commonly ternate, like clover leaves, and each leaflet like a heart, forming therefore three hearts joined together.

All these plants have a sour taste, and produce the Oxalic acid, to which they have given their name.

Among the species growing in Europe and America, this is the prettiest, having large white flowers with purple veins; while the others have commonly small yellow flowers. The *Oxalis Acetosella* grows in all the woods, hedges, &c. of North Europe, and in North America, in the woods of New England, Canada, the Catskill Mountains, &c. The American plant is perhaps a variety of the European, being larger and with larger flowers. The root is perennial, tubercular, and creeping: The leaves on long petiols, have three obcordate leaflets, often hanging downwards. The flowers are solitary, on naked, radical stems. The Calyx has five leaves. The Corolla has five petals. The Stamina are 10, united at the base, five of which are shorter. The pistil has five styles. The capsul five cells, &c.

It belongs to the natural order of *Geranides*, along with *Geranium, Pelargonium*, &c. and to *Monadelphia* of Linnæus, although he has erroneously placed it in *Decandria*.

The name of Oxalis is Greek, and alludes to the acidity of the plant. Acetosella is a Latin name of the same import. It is a hardy plant, fearless of cold, blossoming at the end of spring. It is rare in gardens; it may be used there to form pretty clusters and borders.

It is the emblem of Sour Temper and Drooping Hearts.

Ammonius, a native of Lucca, settled in England early in the 16th century. Between him and Erasmus there subsisted a strong friendship. The following is the advice Erasmus gave him for pushing his fortune:—"In the first place," says he, "throw off all sense of shame, thrust yourself into every one's business, and elbow out whosoever you can; measure every thing by your own advantage, and let this be the scope and drift of all your actions. Give nothing but what is to be returned with usury, and carry an air of complaisance to every body. Have always two strings to your bow, and a quiver stored with arrows dipped in honey or in hemlock, as occasion may require. In your speeches leave inference to fill up what insinuation distinctly marks out. In the private circles in which you move, be sure to represent your rival as a wretch with whom beggary would disdain an intercourse, were she not allured by the hope of relief." Whether Ammonius profited by these hints or not, he, from a poor station, and without a reputed father, rose to the situation of Secretary to Henry VIII. and was honoured by Leo X. with a public character at the English Court.

SINGULAR DERIVATIONS.

An ingenious writer informs us, that in the English language all the words of necessity are derived from the German; and the words of luxury, and those most used at the table, from the French. The sky, the earth, the elements, the names of animals, household goods, and articles of food—all these are the same in German as in English; the fashion in dress, and every thing belonging to the kitchen, luxury, and ornaments, are taken from the French; and to make a degree of exactness that the names of animals which serve for the ordinary food of man, such as an ox, calf, sheep, when alive, are all called the same in English as in German, but when they are served up for the table, they change their names, are called beef, veal and mutton, after the French.—*London paper.* In reference to the curious information given in the foregoing paragraph, it is not inappropriate to add, that the word *Kuff* signifies *veal* in all the northern languages. We state this on the authority of Voltaire, who, in his "Historie de L'Empire de Russie sous Pierre le Grand," says,—"*Kuff* signifies *veau* dans toutes les langues du Nord." page 225.

LEATHER AND PRUNELLA.

A writer in the Merrimack Journal has opened a battery against the fashion of wearing cloth shoes by the ladies. He says, with great justice:—

"If there is any one constant practice that deserves execration, this is it. Examine the many cases of consumption and decline now prevalent throughout our country, and it will be found that first of all, the patient by wearing cloth shoes got her feet wet, which caused a slight cold. Before the first cold was fairly cured, a second one was taken by the same carelessness, and so it continues until a consumption is seated—when after lingering a few months, *death* ends the scene. It is a fact which I presume will not be disputed, that twenty females at least are carried out of the world by consumption where one male is. I believe this cannot be accounted for in any other manner than that men are not a tenth part as careless of their health as ladies are. You can scarcely name a prudent man who will consent to have his feet wet by thin shoes two or three times every week; on the contrary, many take a method to have their boots water proof. If the ladies think that lasting, or valencia, or satin shoes, are handsomer than those made of kid or leather, they are sadly mistaken in the opinion of the gentlemen.

THE HYPOCHONDRIAC CURED.

A gentleman labouring under a very singular species of mental delusion, arising from hypochondria, fancied that he had a bottle growing at the end of his nose, nor could all the reasoning of his friends convince him to the contrary, although, on all other points, he was perfectly rational. Medical skill was equally baffled in attempting to cure his extraordinary aberration of intellect: at length, one practitioner being informed of the case, resolved to adopt a different treatment. Accordingly, on being introduced to the patient, he exclaimed—"How wonderful! I never beheld such a sight before!—why you have a great bottle hanging from your nose?" "That I certainly have," replied the hypochondriac, "yet would you believe it, you are the only person who will credit it—every one else maintains that it is a mere whim of my own." "Well," cried the doctor, "at least we will soon have it off." So saying, he seized hold of the patient's nose with one hand, while, with the other, he gave him such a tremendous box on the ear, that he was completely stunned for some seconds. Then adroitly slipping a bottle out of his pocket that he had brought with him for that purpose, he exclaimed, "I have knocked it clean off! see, here it is!"—The patient expressed himself overjoyed that the operation had been so speedily accomplished, declared that he was perfectly cured, extolled the doctor for his miraculous skill, and ever after kept the bottle as a memento of his former disease, and as an ocular demonstration of the case to all who might question its reality.

AGENTS

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST AND CASKET.

Allentown, Pa.	Henry Ebner & Co.
Baltimore, Md.	H. W. Boel, Bookseller, 60 Market st.
Bowling Green, Ky.	Thomas Quigley,
Bridgetown, N. J.	R. K. Marseilles,
Bristol, Pa.	J. Bennett, Esq. P. M.
Camden, S. C.	J. P. Thurston, Esq. P. M.
Canterbury, Del.	J. M. Gildersleeve, Esq. P. M.
Centreville, Md.	P. Granger,
Charleston, S. C.	Wm. S. Illsley,
Chester, Pa.	Job Rulon,
Cincinnati, Ohio	Elam P. Langdon,
Columbia, S. C.	John D. Moore,
Cross wicks, N. J.	Samuel S. Buntin,
Dover, Tenn.	P. Priestly, Esq. P. M.
Easton, Pa.	Samuel A. Bridges,
Eastville, Va.	William G. Smith,
Haddonfield, N. J.	Jacob Roberts,
Harrisburg, Pa.	F. W. Leopold,
Hatchersville, Va.	Dr. A. R. Phelps.
Huntington, Conn.	Samuel Yorke Allen,
Ithaca, N. Y.	William T. Vreedenburg,
Jefferson, Pa.	Thomas Fletcher, Esq. P. M.
King & Queen Court House, Va.	T. Lumpkin, Esq. P. M.
Lancaster, Pa.	J. R. Myers,
Lancaster, Ohio.	E. Schofield, Esq. P. M.
Leesburg, Va.	P. Saunders, Esq. P. M.
Lexington, Va.	William Wilson, Esq. P. M.
Lexington, Geo.	J. Moore, Esq. P. M.
Londongrove, Pa.	David Welton, Esq. P. M.
Louisville, Ky.	S. H. Bullen,
Lancaster, S. C.	R. W. Gill, Esq. P. M.
Manchester, Va.	Athan Gilpin,
Marietta, Pa.	Samuel Bailie, Esq. P. M.
Maysville, Ky.	Johnson Armstrong,
Milton, Del.	Asa Haines, Esq. P. M.
Murfreesborough, Tenn.	James Holmes,
Mount Holly, N. J.	Job Smith,
Natchez, Miss.	Gresham, Moss & Co.
New Castle, Del.	Samuel Daugherty,
New Garden, Pa.	Alexr. Chandler, Esq. P. M.
N. London & Reads.	J. W. Cunningham, Esq. P. M.
Nottingham, Md.	W. B. C. Worthington, Esq. P. M.
New York,	George M. Bourne, 349 Broadway
Orrville, S. C.	Wm. B. Hull, Esq. P. M.
Parham's Store, Va.	Wm. F. Chambliss, Esq. P. M.
Pendleton, S. C.	Joseph Graham, Esq. P. M.
Pig Point, Md.	Charles Hodges, Esq. P. M.
Pittsburg, Pa.	R. C. Stockton,
Port Royal, Va.	W. C. Carr,
Providence, R. I.	Smith & Parmenter, Editors "Cadet,"
Richmond, Va.	J. B. Taylor, Ast. P. M.
Rochester, N. Y.	Perrin A. Brading,
Salem, N. J.	John G. Mason,
Sharpsburg, Ky.	James Howard, Esq. P. M.
St. Francisville, La.	Charles M'Micken,
St. Louis, Missouri	Ingram & Reed,
Smyrna, Del.	D. C. Lockwood,
Summit Bridge, Del.	John Clement,
Trenton, N. J.	Henry Paxson,
Utica, N. Y.	William S. Holcomb,
Warrenton, Geo.	John Moore, Esq. P. M.
Washington, City D. C.	Wm. W. Billings,
Wilmington, Del.	Thomas Speckman,
Wilmington, N. C.	J. R. Cunningham,
Watson's Store, Geo.	Thomas Watson, Esq. P. M.

AMERICAN FARMER.

Baltimore, Feb. 23.

We wish that every friend of this journal should understand, and that they would have the kindness to make it known, that to *any one* who will procure *four* subscribers and remit on their account $20, we will send a fifth copy of the American Farmer without charge—or, any one who will procure *five* subscribers, will be allowed to retain $5 on his remitting the remaining $20. We beg also to repeat, that all which is necessary to be done by any one wishing to subscribe, is to inclose a five dollar note by mail, at the risk of, and addressed to "the Editor of the American Farmer, Baltimore"—and whether the money be received or not, the paper will be forwarded immediately, and the actual receipt of each number of the volume will be guaranteed by the Editor.

The American Farmer is published weekly, by J. S. Skinner, Postmaster of Baltimore, printed on fine paper, the size of ordinary newspapers, folded so as to make eight pages; about one half, or four pages, devoted to practical Agriculture; the remainder to Internal Improvements, Rural and Domestic Economy; selections for housekeepers and female readers, and Natural History and Rural Sports. A minute index and title page to the whole volume is published, and forwarded with the last number of each volume. A single number will be sent to any one who may desire to see a specimen of the publication.

To all editors who will give the above one or two insertions, we shall feel much indebted, and will gladly reciprocate their kindness.

P. S. The American Farmer is circulated through every state and territory, and is written for by many of the most distinguished practical farmers in the Union.

10,000 DOLLARS.

IN the last Union Canal Lottery, ROBERTSON & LITTLE had the pleasure to sell the Capital Prize of $10,000!!! They therefore feel encouraged to invite adventurers to call on them for a chance in the 27th class, which draws on the 28th of this month, (March)

SCHEME.

1	PRIZE OF	20,000 DOLLARS
1	do.	5,000 DOLLARS
1	do.	2,945 DOLLARS
10	do.	1,000 DOLLARS
20	do.	500 DOLLARS
20	do.	250 DOLLARS
31	do.	100 DOLLARS
102	do.	50 DOLLARS
102	do.	20 DOLLARS
1,632	do.	10 DOLLARS
11,475	do.	5 DOLLARS

Whole Tickets $5; Halves 2 50; Quarters 1 25; Eighths 62 1-2 cents. For sale at

ROBERTSON & LITTLE'S

Lottery Offices, No. 11 S. Third street, Philadelphia, and No. 28 Market street, Wilmington, (Del.)

Robertson & Little assure the public and their friends, that they will sell Tickets, and pay prizes, on the very lowest terms.

Cash always advanced for prizes on demand, &c.
march 10—3t

Remember Wednesday, the 28th inst.

WHEN the Union Canal Lottery, 27th class, will be drawn in this city. Capital Prize, $20,000. Tickets $5, shares in proportion. Lucky numbers to be had in the greatest variety, at

WILTBOHN'S

Lucky Gold Mine Offices,

N. E. corner of Third and Chesnut st. or N. E. corner Second and Walnut st. march 10—tf

JONAS B. PHILLIPS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office—Fifth street, one door below Chesnut street, East side.

NEIL'S

Concentrated Panacea.

IN presenting this valuable medicine to the unfortunate victim of accident or imprudence, whose case may come within the range of its healing powers, it is not worth while to occupy much time in illustrating some rarities of its virtues, or in comparisons between it and those of the many deceptive syrups, which the success of the genuine panacea has called into existence. Words are but wind, and statements proceeding from interested quarters, are always looked upon with distrust, if nothing more. The superior claims of this medicine rest upon a surer and more visible foundation. They are erected upon *facts*, that speak more trumpet-tongued in its favour than volumes of puffs, come from what quarter they may. These facts are all solemnly sworn to in the presence of respectable witnesses, and before justices of the peace.

In all cases of Scrofula or King's Evil, Tetters, and Diseases of the Skin generally, inveterate Ulcers, Syphilis, Mercurial Complaints, Rheumatism, and in a word, in all those disorders that proceed from an impure state of the blood, this medicine is sure to effect a radical cure, without the aid of sarsaparilla tea, or any other decoction whatever—it containing within itself a highly concentrated state, the essence of every thing necessary to produce a complete purification of the whole system, and to restore debilitated or diseased parts to a full and healthy exercise of their proper functions.

The proprietor in the first instance, was induced to prepare this medicine for the purpose of relieving individuals from diseases, which all the art of their physicians was found incompetent to cure, and without any hope or expectation of reward, or of making it public, or a matter of business. In consequence of its unvarying success, and of the instance of those who have *felt* its value, he has been prevailed upon to prepare it in quantities, and now offers it to persons afflicted with any of the above mentioned disorders, with the assurance, that if they take it regularly, and according to the directions, it will produce in them the same curative effects that experience has shown always to follow its exhibitions.

Proofs of the value of Neil's Concentrated Panacea.

CERTIFICATES.

Philadelphia, 8th January, 1827.

I do certify, that two years previous to this date, I was under the care of a respectable physician of this place, for an ulcered throat,—I remained there months under his care, steadily following his directions; he assured me positively, and I became so weak I could scarcely walk. After awhile the disease *seemed* to be cured; but, in eighteen months, returned with more violence than ever. In this state a friend advised me to try "Neil's Concentrated Panacea"—three bottles of which effectually cured me. D. CASSADY.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 8th day of January, 1827, William Milnor, Alderman.

Philadelphia, 8th January, 1827.

I, the subscriber, Nathaniel White, of the city of Philadelphia, do hereby certify, that about nine years ago a tetter of the most inveterate nature made its appearance on the back of my hand, soon covering both sides of it. On applying to a physician he gave me but little hopes of a cure. I applied to several others, all of whom tried various remedies, but without any avail. My hand became swarped or twisted, my nails were destroyed, and I was frequently prevented, for weeks together, from pursuing my business. In this state I remained nine years. About twelve weeks ago I was advised to try a bottle of "Neil's Concentrated Panacea," which so far relieved me, that I was encouraged to persevere in its use till I had taken three bottles, which completely cured me, my hand being as well as it ever was.

N. WHITE, *Tailor.*

Thirteenth above Market Street.

Sworn and subscribed the 8th January, 1827, before Abm. Shoemaker, Alderman.

Philadelphia, January 16, 1827.

I do hereby declare, that I have been severely afflicted for several months past, with rheumatism and cramp, on account of which I have suffered a great deal of pain, and have frequently been prevented from sleeping at night. I tried various remedies that were recommended to me, none of which had the desired effect. At length I was advised to try "Neil's Concentrated Panacea." I did so, and am pleased to state, that after using two bottles, all pain left me, and I believe I am perfectly cured.

MARY PETIT, *Widow,*

No. 148, Spruce Street, Philadelphia.

Sworn and subscribed January 18th, 1827, before Abm. Shoemaker, Alderman.

Philadelphia, January 18th, 1827.

About two months after the birth of my young at child, Martha, a species of ringworm, or tetter, made its appearance on her skin which shortly spread over her whole body. In this state a respectable physician of this city was called in, under whose direction she remained for three or four months, but without any effectual benefit—it being sometimes better, sometimes worse. I then tried Swaim's panacea, which *seemed* to have cured her—it however returned in a short time. A friend then persuaded me to try "Neil's Concentrated Panacea," half a bottle of which has removed every vestige of the complaint, and completely cured her.

WM. BROOME, *Jr. Jeweller,*

No. 61, South Second Street.

Sworn before me this 20th day of January, 1827.

Wm. Duane, Alderman.

Philadelphia, January 22d, 1827.

About three years ago, on my arrival from Scotland, and while coming up the Delaware river, I was seized with a violent cold, which ended in an inflammatory sore throat. On applying to a physician, he stated that the appearance of the ulcers was such as to warrant the exhibition of mercury, to which of course I submitted. I was salivated freely—the ulcers healed, but I became directly and literally a mass of pain. My joints and limbs were stiffened—vertigo ensued, followed by apoplexy. The medical gentleman called in to see me, recommended my using salt water baths. As soon as I could I proceeded to the sea shore, where I had not bathed more than three times, before I entirely lost the use of my lower extremities. From the shore I was removed to the hospital, where I was somewhat relieved, but left it a martyr to pain, which was hardly bearable. I tried several of the panaceas, but in vain. Hearing of Mr. "Neil's Concentrated Panacea," I procured and tried it—it has completely cured me. I have no pain, and can run, jump, and follow my business as well as ever.

GEO. AIRD,

No. 150, Spruce Street, a few doors below Fourth.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of January, 1827, William Milnor, Alderman.

Philadelphia, January 22d, 1827.

Sometime in the month of December, 1824, while doubling Cape Horn, I took a violent cold, which settled on my lungs. On my arrival at Lima, I was badly attended, and returned here in such a condition, that when I reached my home I could hardly recognize my wife and children. Dr. K. Mitchel was called in, whose skill snatched me from the grave. I remained, however, very weak, with the loss of appetite, for which the Dr. recommended me milk, occasional purgatives. Being persuaded to try "Neil's Concentrated Panacea," I found it to strengthen me so much, that after taking two bottles, I had no further need of any medicine whatever.

O. BROOKS,

No. 243, South Third Street.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of January, 1827.

William Duane, Alderman.

The following persons are Agents for the sale of this Medicine in Philadelphia.

THOMAS CAVE, Druggist, Successor to the late Stephen North, N. E. corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

BURGIN & WOOD, Druggists, No. 79, North Third Street, and S. E. corner of Third and Arch Streets.

FREDERICK ELETT, Druggist, N. E. corner of Second and Callowhill Streets.

G. MELLOR, Druggist, N. E. corner of Walnut and Fourth Streets.

S. C. NEGUS, Druggist, S. W. corner of Race and Fourth Streets.

JOHN MORTIMER, Bookseller, No. 74, South Second Street.

THOMAS DERRYSHIRE, N. W. corner of Vine and Second Streets.

RICHARD SPRAGG, No. 223, North Second Street, nearly opposite Wood Street.

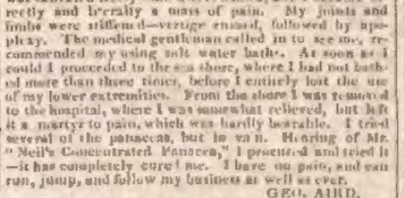
E. B. VAUGHAN, Druggist, Wilmington, Del.

For sale also by the Proprietor,

WILLIAM NEIL, No. 2, Harmony Court, between Chesnut and Walnut and Third and Fourth Streets.

PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER BOTTLE.

To wholesale purchasers liberal allowances will be made. feb 3—cow3t



THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.

IT HAS NEVER FAILED.

THIS Medicine, the never failing powers of which can be proved by references to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city. Can always be had at No. 109 SPRUCE STREET, between Fourth and Fifth, where application can be made *either by letter*, or personally.
march 10—3m

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, No. 47, Callowhill street, on Sunday, the 4th instant, THOMAS W. LITTRAP, an indented apprentice to the Tailoring Business, between 19 and 20 years of age, about 5 feet, 3 or 4 inches in height. He had on a new blue cloth coat, grey pantaloons, blue cloth vest, and new fur hat. Whoever takes up said runaway, and secures him in any goal so that the Subscriber may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges paid.

ENOCH NICHOLS,

march 10—3t* No. 47, Callowhill street.

A CARD.

J. WINTER, No. 37, Arch street, manufactures all kind of round, square, ribbon, artificial flower and bonnet Boxes, of various sizes—where all orders for any number and patterns will be executed with exactness and despatch. Those from the country (enclosing cash) will be forwarded immediately, according to direction.

N. B. Band-box boards for sale.

☞ He also continues to clean and dress all kind of Shawls in a manner, agreeable to the received opinion, equal to new. march 10—3t*

WANTED.

IN a Lottery Office, a capable young man, one that is acquainted with the business would be preferred.—Enquire at 193, North Second street. march 10—tf

Fashionable Clothing Store.

THE Subscriber, thankful for past favours, takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has now on hand, a very extensive assortment of ready-made Clothing of every description, suitable for the season, which he is determined to sell at very reduced prices, for cash, as it is his wish to reduce his stock. Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call and examine for themselves.

ALSO, a handsome assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, of the most fashionable colours, which will be made to order, in the neatest manner, and in the most fashionable style. S. DEWEES,

No. 131 1-2, South Front street, (or Drawbridge.)
march 10—3m

F. SORBER,

COACHMAKER, Monroe Village, Lancaster Road, finishes all kinds of Carriages, Gigs, and Chairs, warranted of the best materials and workmanship. Also, constantly on hand, second-hand Carriages, Gigs, &c. which he will dispose of on the lowest terms for cash or acceptances. jan 20—3y

FRUIT TREES—For Sale.

THE Subscriber has this season, as usual, an extensive assortment of Fruit Trees, Apple, Cherry, Plumb, &c.—some of them are uncommonly large, suitable for planting in yards or small lots. Nursery on the Hartford road near Haddington Village, 4 miles from the permanent bridge. Orders for Trees left at N. & D. SELLERS, No. 231 High street, will be attended to, and the Trees delivered in the city at a small expence to the purchaser.

SAMUEL RHOADS.

3d mo. 10—3t*

A School for Children,

WILL be opened on Monday, the 19th, near the corner of Lombard and Third street, where instruction will be given in all the branches, appertaining to an English Grammar School, by

JONAS W. HOLMAN.

Tuition from three to five dollars. For further information, or admission, apply at Elder Frederick Plummer's, corner of Shippen and Vernon st. march 10—3t

34 5 9 23 24 26 56 11 55

ARE the numbers drawn in the WASHINGTON CITY LOTTERY, 1st class, which drew on Wednesday, 21th February. Those holding the Capital Prizes of $20,000, $3,000, and 1 of $1000, are requested to call at

B. DAVIS'

FORTUNATE OFFICE,

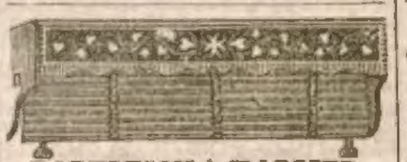
No. 34, NORTH THIRD STREET,

Opposite Hieskell's Hotel,

And receive the Cash march 10—3t

Two Apprentices Wanted,

AT the Jewellery business, from 13 to 16 years of age. Applications to be made at No. 44, Carpenter street, in the rear of the Arcade. march 10—3t*



BARTLESON & HARMER,

N. E. CORNER OF SECOND & PINE STREET,

HAVE on hand, an extensive assortment of GREEN VENITIAN BLINDS, which they offer low for cash. They also keep a vast number of the most fashionable well made BEDS, of various sizes, equal to any ever offered for sale on this continent. feb. 3—tf

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM H. C. RIGGS,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he has removed from No. 113 Market street, and recently from the corner of Third and Chesnut, to No. 34 Chesnut street, (five doors below Second street,) where he continues to conduct the Clock and Watch Making business. He returns sincere thanks for past favours, and hopes by care and attention, to merit and receive a continuance of public patronage.

☞ Chronometers adjusted, Clocks, Watches, and Time Pieces of every description carefully repaired, and warranted to perform correctly.

☞ Watches, Jewellery and Silver work for sale. jan 6—13t

COCALICO MILL STONES.

THE Subscribers has for sale, Cocalico Mill Stones of all descriptions, celebrated for Chopping Corn and Rye, and Grinding Plaister. Orders addressed to them, to be left at the Euphrata Post Office, Lancaster County, Pa. where they will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. MARTIN & KONIGMACHER.

Dec 2—3mo.*

MEAD'S PILLS.

THE length of time these pills have been in use, and the uniform satisfaction they have given in all those deranged conditions of the digestive organs, known by the term Dyspepsia, has established for them the reputation of being, without doubt, the best remedy known for the above complaint. They operate mildly, removing all sourness of the stomach, not merely by neutralizing the acid, but by correcting that morbid state of the secretions which give rise to it; and at the same time that they are giving tone to the whole chylopoetic viscera, or organs of digestion, they will renovate and give new life and vigour to the whole system.

Sold, in New York, by Hull & Thorne, 146 Pearl street, who are agents for the patentee, and by C. Hull & Co. 221 Broadway. In Philadelphia, by Thatcher & Thompson, and Stephen North, Market street, and by S. Griffiths, Chesnut street. In Baltimore, by William Butler, and C. & D. & S. Kennar, Market street, and by most of the Druggists throughout the United States.

june 3—tf

City Lottery and Exchange Office.

JOHN DOLBY,

HAS the pleasure of informing the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has taken the office at the north east corner of Fourth and Chesnut streets, formerly occupied by Mr. Jones, where he has commenced the Lottery and Exchange Business, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. Clubs and individuals will be liberally dealt with. He invites the attention of adventurers to the scheme of the

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

27th class, new series—Yates & M'Intyre, Managers—To be drawn on the 28th March, 1827—60 number lottery by combination—5 drawn numbers.

Tickets $5—halves 2 50—quarters 1 25—eighths 62 cents.

Tickets and shares, signed by the Managers, to be had of J. DOLBY,

City Lottery and Exchange Office, N. E. corner of Fourth and Chesnut streets. jan 20—tf.

PLAYING CARDS.

EAGLES, Henry VIII. and Merry Andrew Playing Cards, with spotted and plain backs.

Also—Blank Cards for Printing, and Gilt Edged Visiting Cards, manufactured and for sale by

BECK & STEWART,

oct. 21—tf S. W. corner of 3d & Walnut sts.

PORCELAIN TEETH.

THE Subscribers inform the public that they have succeeded in Manufacturing Porcelain Teeth of a very superior quality; which in form and color, cannot be distinguished from Natural Teeth.

They are prepared to furnish single Teeth, and complete sets, to perfectly fitted to the mouth, as to perform all the functions of the Natural teeth, and of any tint that may be required.

The superiority of Porcelain Teeth, in beauty, cleanliness and durability, is acknowledged by all who have used them, and will be manifest on inspection.

Specimens may be seen at their Office, No. 161 Race street. VAN PELT & M'ILHENNEY, Dentists.

N. B. All operations on the Teeth performed in the best manner, and on moderate terms. Dec. 30—tf

CANARY, MOCKING & RED ☞BIRDS.☜

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and red BIRDS for sale at No. 171 Cherry st. the first house above 8th st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons. feb 4—1y

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE attention of the public is respectfully requested to the elegant assortment of French and American Paper Hangings and Borders, now selling off at reduced prices, to close a concern.

BECK & STEWART,

oct. 21—tf S. W. corner of 3d & Walnut sts.

LOOK OUT FOR PRIZES.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY, 27th Class, New Series, to be drawn the 27th day of March, 1827.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	20,000 DOLLARS
1	of	5,000 DOLLARS
1	of	2,945 DOLLARS
10	of	1,000 DOLLARS
20	of	500 DOLLARS
20	of	250 DOLLARS
31	of	100 DOLLARS
102	of	50 DOLLARS
102	of	20 DOLLARS
1632	of	10 DOLLARS
11555	of	5 DOLLARS

Whole Tickets $5 00 | Quarters $1 25
Halves 2 50 | Eighths 0 62

Tickets and Shares for sale in a variety of numbers at J. GIBBS' Office,

Jan. 20—tf 4 1-2 South Third st.

CHARLES THUM,

CLOCK & WATCHMAKER,

No. 4, North Sixth Street,

Two doors from Market street, west side.

Plaster Paris, Staves, Cypress Shingles, &c.

PLASTER Paris by the ton,
Do. ground, by the bushel or bbl.
Do. do for Calcining.
Plaster, cleaned particularly for Dragging,
Do. ground do.
40,000 pipe Staves,
150,000 W. O. barrel Staves,
30,000 R. O. hhd. do.
100,000 22 inch Cypress Shingles,
Stave collings, well assorted of every description,
Wine, a few cases very choice Old Madeira,
Do. do Royal Port,
Segars, a few cases very superior Havana. For sale by CHARLES WHARTON, Jr.

march 10—3t Christian street wharf, Southwark.

CLOTHING STORE.

ASHTON & SON, Tailors,

No. 16 MARKET-STREET, PHILADA.

OFFER for Sale a handsome stock of Seasonable Clothing, consisting in part of Blue, Black, Bronze, Green and Plumb DRESS COATS; Blue, Brown, Claret and Citron Frocks; Drab and Blue Boat Hang-up and New Market Coats; Blue, Green and Mixtures Coatees, Pantaloons, Vests, &c. of various qualities, colours and patterns.

Ready-made Linen, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Cravats, Hosiery, &c. together with an elegant assortment of Superior Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. which will be made to order, and warranted to fit both MAN and MIND.

Also, On hand a large assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's CLOAKS.

Wholesale dealers in any of the above articles are invited to call and examine previous to purchasing.

oct. 21—tf

Conine's Office, 3 South 3d Street.

JANUARY 20th, 1827.

HAVING experienced a very liberal share of patronage in my line of business, from my friends and customers in the preceding classes of the Union Canal Lottery, to whom I tender sincere thanks—and beg a continuance of the same liberality for chances in the 27th class UNION CANAL LOTTERY, to be drawn in this City on the 28th March next, CAPITAL PRIZE $20,000—Tickets $5, shares in proportion, which may be had in the greatest variety at my office in this city or Baltimore. At which places orders from the country (post paid) enclosing the requisite amounts in cash or prizes will meet the most prompt attention.

jan 20—tf W. C. CONINE.

NEW SCHEME.

NINE drawn ballots, only 36 numbers. Union Canal Lottery, 27th Class. Highest prize $20,000.

Tickets five dollars, Shares in proportion. For sale at LEVY'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 87 Chesnut street, next door below Third street.

☞ Where have been sold and lately paid several large capital prizes.

Orders from abroad promptly attended to.

Uncurrent money taken at par for tickets.

All kinds of Gold and Bank Notes bought on the best terms.

Exchange and Lottery information gratis.

Jan. 20—tf A. J. LEVY.

La Fayette Office! Once More!

KENNEDY & Co's PRIZE LIST.

THE following are the numbers drawn in the 26th class of the UNION CANAL, shedding as usual, Fortune's richest gifts on the patrons of the La Fayette Lucky Office.

34 38 48 3 39 43 60 42

34 43 38—drew	$20,000
42 43 60—drew	10,000
3 43 38—drew	5,000
3 39 43—drew	4,000
3 39 60—drew	3,000
3 48 60—drew	1,000
39 43 43—drew	1,000
42 48 60—drew	1,000

The Capital was sold in Jersey; a quarter of the $10,000 was sold in the city. Holders of prizes are respectfully informed, that by calling on us they can obtain the CASH on the most reasonable terms. The public is notified, that KENNEDY & CO. will sell tickets in the next class at ☞Scheme Price,☜ void Monday morning next, which they will be advanced to $15. All Lottery and Exchange information imparted Gratis. Bank Notes discounted on the most reasonable terms, and every attention bestowed on adventurers, by

KENNEDY & CO. 45 S. 3d-st.

feb 3—tf first door above Chesnut, east side.

JOHN D. DAVIS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

CORNER of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh.—Merchandize received on storage, or forwarded. Liberal advances made on consignments, on which insurance is effected against loss or damage by fire.

march 3—6t*

Acting American Theatre.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

No. X. of the "Acting American Theatre," containing a portrait of

Mr. BARNES, as Billy Lackaday.

THE attention of the public, is respectfully solicited to this work, which will be found well worthy the support of the patrons of the fine Arts; no expense has been spared, and every effort has been used to produce a set of illustrative prints, which may challenge competition with any similar work produced in Europe; and the proprietor feels no hesitation in saying, that so far as the work has progressed, he has completely succeeded.

NUMBERS ALREADY PUBLISHED,

No. 1, Wild Oats, Mr. Francis, as Sir George Thunder.
No. 2. Much Ado About Nothing, Miss Kelly, as Beatrice.
No. 3. Superstition, Mrs. Duff, as Mary.
No. 4. Old Maid, Mrs. Francis, as Miss Harlowe.
No. 5. Marmion, Mr. Duff, as Marmion.
No. 6. Honey Moon, Mr. Wemyss as Rolando.
No. 7. Isabella, Mrs. Barnes, as Isabella.
No. 8. School of Reform, Mr. Hilson, as Tyke.
No. 9. Turnpike Gate, Mr. Cowell, as Crack.
No. 10. Sweethearts and Wives, Mr. Barnes, as Billy Lackaday.

As but few Numbers of Miss KELLY remain on hand, and no second edition is contemplated, those who wish to possess the work from the commencement, will please apply as early as possible.

Price to Subscribers, 37 1-2 cents, each number.

N. B